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File No. 100-1071N-CRe: Rosenberg/Sabell CommitteeDate 1-27-78
(month/year)

Serial	Date	Description (Type of communication, by whom)	No. of Pages		W	Exemptions used or, to whom referred (Identify statute if (b)(5) cited)
			Action	Released		
C-212	7-24-57	NATIONAL GUARDIAN ARTICLE	2	2		
C-213	7-24-57	NATIONAL GUARDIAN ARTICLE	1	1		
C-214	7-24-57	NATIONAL GUARDIAN ARTICLE	1	1		
C-215	9-5-57	NATIONAL GUARDIAN ARTICLE	2	2		
C-216	9-5-57	NATIONAL GUARDIAN ARTICLE	1	1		
C-217	9-5-57	NATIONAL GUARDIAN ARTICLE	1	1		
C-218	8-12-57	NATIONAL GUARDIAN ARTICLE	1	1		
C-219	9-26-57	NATIONAL GUARDIAN ARTICLE	1	1		
C-220	8-26-57	NATIONAL GUARDIAN ARTICLE	1	1		
C-221	8-26-57	NATIONAL GUARDIAN ARTICLE	1	1		
C-222	8-26-57	NATIONAL GUARDIAN ARTICLE	1	1		
C-223	9-9-57	NATIONAL GUARDIAN ARTICLE	1	1		

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JULY 11, 1978

SST
Date: 7-27-78
(month/year)

File No. 100-10711X-C.

Rec Rosenberg/Sabell Committee

Serial	Date	Description (Type of communication, by whom)	No. of Pages		* **	Exemptions used or, to whom referred (Identify statute if (b)(5) cited)
			Actual	Estimated		
C-224	9-9-57	NATIONAL GUARDIAN ARTICLE	1	1		
C-225	9-16-57	NATIONAL GUARDIAN ARTICLE	1	1		
C-226	9-16-57	NATIONAL GUARDIAN ARTICLE	1	1		
C-227	9-16-57	NATIONAL GUARDIAN ARTICLE	1	4		
C-228	9-30-57	NATIONAL GUARDIAN ARTICLE	1	1		
C-229	9-23-57	NATIONAL GUARDIAN ARTICLE	1	1		
C-230	10-7-57	NATIONAL GUARDIAN ARTICLE	1	1		
C-231	10-14-57	NATIONAL GUARDIAN ARTICLE	2	2		
C-232	10-14-57	NATIONAL GUARDIAN ARTICLE	1	1		
C-233	10-21-57	NATIONAL GUARDIAN ARTICLE	1	1		
C-234	10-28-57	NATIONAL GUARDIAN ARTICLE	2	2		
C-235	10-28-57	NATIONAL GUARDIAN ARTICLE	1	1		

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JUL 1 1978
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File No. 100-107111-C

Re: Rosenberg/Sabell Committee

Serial	Date	Description (Type of communication, to whom)	No. of Pages Actual / Estimated	W	Exemptions used or, to whom referred (Identify statute if (b)(3) cited)
C-237	11-4-57	NATIONAL GUARDIAN ARTICLE	1	1	
C-237	11-4-57	NATIONAL GUARDIAN ARTICLE	1	1	
C-238	11-4-57	NATIONAL GUARDIAN ARTICLE	1	1	
C-239	11-4-57	NATIONAL GUARDIAN ARTICLE	2	2	
C-240	11-4-57	NATIONAL GUARDIAN ARTICLE	1	1	
C-241	11-4-57	NATIONAL GUARDIAN ARTICLE	1	1	
C-242	11-11-57	NATIONAL GUARDIAN ARTICLE	1	1	
C-243	11-11-57	NATIONAL GUARDIAN ARTICLE	1	1	
C-244	11-18-57	NATIONAL GUARDIAN ARTICLE	1	1	
C-245	11-18-57	NATIONAL GUARDIAN ARTICLE	1	1	
C-246	11-18-57	NATIONAL GUARDIAN ARTICLE	1	1	
C-247	11-25-57	NATIONAL GUARDIAN ARTICLE	1	1	

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Serial	Date	Description (Type of communication, etc., cited)	No. of Pages Actual Released	W	Exemptions used or, to whom referred (Identify statute if (b)(5) cited)
C-248	11-25-57	NATIONAL GUARDIAN ARTICLE	1	1	
C-249	12-2-57	NATIONAL GUARDIAN ARTICLE	1	1	
C-250	12-2-57	NATIONAL GUARDIAN ARTICLE	2	2	
C-251	12-9-57	NATIONAL GUARDIAN ARTICLE	1	1	
C-252	12-9-57	NATIONAL GUARDIAN ARTICLE	1	1	
C-253	12-9-57	NATIONAL GUARDIAN ARTICLE	2	2	
C-254	12-9-57	NATIONAL GUARDIAN ARTICLE	1	1	
C-255	12-16-57	NATIONAL GUARDIAN ARTICLE	1	1	
C-256	12-16-57	NATIONAL GUARDIAN ARTICLE	1	1	
C-257	12-23-57	NATIONAL GUARDIAN ARTICLE	1	1	
C-258	12-30-57	NATIONAL GUARDIAN ARTICLE	1	1	
C-259	12-30-57	NATIONAL GUARDIAN ARTICLE	2	2	

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Serial	Date	Description (Type of communication, to, from)	No. of Pages		* <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Exemptions used or, to whom referred (Identify statute if (b)(7) cited)
			Actual	Released		
C-260	1-26-58	NATIONAL GUARDIAN ARTICLE	1	1		
C-261	1-27-58	NATIONAL GUARDIAN ARTICLE	2	2		
C-262	2-3-58	NATIONAL GUARDIAN ARTICLE	2	2		
C-263	2-10-58	NATIONAL GUARDIAN ARTICLE	1	1		
C-264	2-25-58	NATIONAL GUARDIAN ARTICLE	1	1		
C-265	2-24-58	NATIONAL GUARDIAN ARTICLE	2	2		
C-266	3-10-58	NATIONAL GUARDIAN ARTICLE	1	1		
C-267	3-10-58	NATIONAL GUARDIAN ARTICLE	1	1		
C-268	3-10-58	NATIONAL GUARDIAN ARTICLE	1	1		
C-269	2-16-58	NATIONAL GUARDIAN ARTICLE	4	4		
C-270	2-17-58	NATIONAL GUARDIAN ARTICLE	1	1		
C-271	3-5-58	NATIONAL GUARDIAN ARTICLE	1	1		

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Serial	Date	Description (Type of communication, to whom)	No. of Pages		*#	Exception used or, to whom referred (Identify statute if (b)(3) cited)
			Actual	Estimated		
C-272	3-3-58	NATIONAL GUARDIAN ARTICLE	2	2		
C-273	3-3-58	NATIONAL GUARDIAN ARTICLE	1	1		
C-274	3-3-58	NATIONAL GUARDIAN ARTICLE	1	1		
C-275	3-10-58	NATIONAL GUARDIAN ARTICLE	4	4		
C-276	3-17-58	NATIONAL GUARDIAN ARTICLE	1	1		
C-277	3-17-58	NATIONAL GUARDIAN ARTICLE	1	1		
C-278	3-17-58	NATIONAL GUARDIAN ARTICLE	1	1		
C-279	3-17-58	NATIONAL GUARDIAN ARTICLE	2	2		
C-280	3-17-58	NATIONAL GUARDIAN ARTICLE	1	1		
C-281	3-17-58	NATIONAL GUARDIAN ARTICLE	1	1		
C-282	3-17-58	NATIONAL GUARDIAN ARTICLE	1	1		
C-283	3-24-58	NATIONAL GUARDIAN ARTICLE	1	1		

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(month/year)

Serial	Date	Description (Type of communication, to whom)	No. of Pages		* Action Taken	Exemptions used or, to whom referred (Identify statute if (b)(7) cited)
			Actual	Estimated		
C-284	3-24-58	NATIONAL GUARDIAN ARTICLE	1	1		
C-285	3-24-58	NATIONAL GUARDIAN ARTICLE	1	1		
C-286	3-24-58	NATIONAL GUARDIAN ARTICLE	1	1		
C-287	3-24-58	NATIONAL GUARDIAN ARTICLE	1	1		
C-288	3-24-58	NATIONAL GUARDIAN ARTICLE	1	1		
C-289	3-31-58	NATIONAL GUARDIAN ARTICLE	1	1		
C-290	3-31-58	NATIONAL GUARDIAN ARTICLE	1	1		
C-291	3-31-58	NATIONAL GUARDIAN ARTICLE	1	1		
C-292	3-31-58	NATIONAL GUARDIAN ARTICLE	1	1		
C-293	4-7-58	NATIONAL GUARDIAN ARTICLE	1	1		
C-294	4-7-58	NATIONAL GUARDIAN ARTICLE	1	1		
C-295	4-7-58	NATIONAL GUARDIAN ARTICLE	1	1		

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Bulletin	Date	Description (Type of communication, by whom)	No. of Pages Actual Released	*	Exemptions used or, to whom referred (Identify statute if (b)(5) cited)
C-296	4-7-58	NATIONAL GUARDIAN ARTICLE	2	2	
C-297	4-7-58	NATIONAL GUARDIAN ARTICLE	1	1	
C-298	4-7-58	NATIONAL GUARDIAN ARTICLE	1	1	
C-299	4-7-58	NATIONAL GUARDIAN ARTICLE	1	1	
C-300	4-7-58	NATIONAL GUARDIAN ARTICLE	2	2	
C-301	4-7-58	NATIONAL GUARDIAN ARTICLE	2	1	
C-302	4-14-58	NATIONAL GUARDIAN ARTICLE	1	1	
C-303	4-14-58	NATIONAL GUARDIAN ARTICLE	1	1	
C-304	4-14-58	NATIONAL GUARDIAN ARTICLE	1	1	
C-305	4-14-58	NATIONAL GUARDIAN ARTICLE	1	1	
C-306	4-14-58	NATIONAL GUARDIAN ARTICLE	1	1	
C-307	4-14-58	NATIONAL GUARDIAN ARTICLE	1	1	
C-308	4-14-58	NATIONAL GUARDIAN ARTICLE	1	1	

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(month/year)

Serial	Date	Description (Type of communication, to, from)	No. of Pages		* Reviewed	Exemptions used or, to whom referred (Identify statute if (b) (3) cited)
			Actual	Estimated		
C-309	4-26-58	NATIONAL GUARDIAN ARTICLE	1	1		
C-310	4-26-58	NATIONAL GUARDIAN ARTICLE	1	1		
DC-311	4-27-58	NATIONAL GUARDIAN ARTICLE	1	1		
C-312	4-27-58	NATIONAL GUARDIAN ARTICLE	1	1		
C-313	4-27-58	NATIONAL GUARDIAN ARTICLE	1	1		
C-314	4-28-58	NATIONAL GUARDIAN ARTICLE	2	2		
C-315	5-5-58	NATIONAL GUARDIAN ARTICLE	1	1		
C-316	5-18-58	NATIONAL GUARDIAN ARTICLE	1	1		
DC-317	5-18-58	NATIONAL GUARDIAN ARTICLE	1	1		
C-318	5-19-58	NATIONAL GUARDIAN ARTICLE	1	1		
C-319	5-26-58	NATIONAL GUARDIAN ARTICLE	2	2		
C-320	5-26-58	NATIONAL GUARDIAN ARTICLE	1	1		
C-321	6-5-58	NATIONAL GUARDIAN ARTICLE	1	1		

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Serial	Date	Description (Type of communication, to, from)	No. of Pages Actual	No. of Pages Estimated	*	Exceptions used or, to whom referred (Identify statute if (b) (3) cited)
C-322	6-9-58	NATIONAL GUARDIAN ARTICLE	1	1		
C-323	6-9-58	NATIONAL GUARDIAN ARTICLE	1	1		
C-324	6-9-58	NATIONAL GUARDIAN ARTICLE	1	1		
C-325	6-16-58	NATIONAL GUARDIAN ARTICLE	1	1		
C-326	6-16-58	NATIONAL GUARDIAN ARTICLE	5	5		
C-327	6-23-58	NATIONAL GUARDIAN ARTICLE	1	1		
C-328	6-23-58	NATIONAL GUARDIAN ARTICLE	1	1		
C-329	6-23-58	NATIONAL GUARDIAN ARTICLE	1	1		
C-330	6-23-58	NATIONAL GUARDIAN ARTICLE	1	1		
C-331	6-23-58	NATIONAL GUARDIAN ARTICLE	1	1		
C-332	6-30-58	NATIONAL GUARDIAN ARTICLE	1	1		
C-333	6-30-58	NATIONAL GUARDIAN ARTICLE	1	1		

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Form 602

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(month/year)

Serial	Date	Description (Type of communication, by whom)	No. of Pages		*	Exemptions used or, to whom referred (Identify statute if (b)(5) cited)
			Actual	Released		
C-334	7-1-57	NATIONAL GUARDIAN ARTICLE	1	1		
C-335	7-21-57	NATIONAL GUARDIAN ARTICLE	1	1		
C-336	8-4-57	NATIONAL GUARDIAN ARTICLE	1	1		
C-337	9-29-57	NATIONAL GUARDIAN ARTICLE	1	1		
C-338	10-6-57	NATIONAL GUARDIAN ARTICLE	2	2		
C-339	10-10-57	NATIONAL GUARDIAN ARTICLE	1	1		
C-340	10-13-57	NATIONAL GUARDIAN ARTICLE	2	2		
C-341	10-20-57	NATIONAL GUARDIAN ARTICLE	1	1		
C-342	10-20-57	NATIONAL GUARDIAN ARTICLE	1	1		
C-343	10-27-57	NATIONAL GUARDIAN ARTICLE	1	1		
C-344	11-11-57	NATIONAL GUARDIAN ARTICLE	1	1		
C-345	11-29-57	NATIONAL GUARDIAN ARTICLE	1	1		

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(month/year)

Serial	Date	Description (Type of communication, by whom)	No. of Pages Actual	No. of Pages Estimated	*	Exemptions used or, to whom referred (Identify statute if (b)(5) cited)
C-346	12-1-58	NATIONAL GUARDIAN ARTICLE	1	1		
C-347	12-1-58	NATIONAL GUARDIAN ARTICLE	1	1		
C-348	12-9-58	NATIONAL GUARDIAN ARTICLE	1	1		
C-349	12-15-58	NATIONAL GUARDIAN ARTICLE	1	1		
C-350	12-15-58	NATIONAL GUARDIAN ARTICLE	1	1		
C-351	12-18-58	NATIONAL GUARDIAN ARTICLE	1	1		
C-352	12-18-58	NATIONAL GUARDIAN ARTICLE	2	2		
C-353	12-20-58	NATIONAL GUARDIAN ARTICLE	1	1		
C-354	12-20-58	NATIONAL GUARDIAN ARTICLE	1	1		
C-355	1-5-59	NATIONAL GUARDIAN ARTICLE	2	2		
C-356	1-26-59	NATIONAL GUARDIAN ARTICLE	3	3		
C-357	2-2-59	NATIONAL GUARDIAN ARTICLE	1	1		
C-358	2-9-59	NATIONAL GUARDIAN ARTICLE	1	1		

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Serial	Date	Description (Type of communication, to whom)	No. of Pages		#	Exemptions used or, to whom referred (Identify statute if (b) (5) cited)
			Actual	Estimated		
C-359	2-16-59	NATIONAL GUARDIAN ARTICLE	1	1		
C-360	2-16-59	NATIONAL GUARDIAN ARTICLE	1	1		
C-361	2-16-59	NATIONAL GUARDIAN ARTICLE	2	2		
C-362	2-16-59	NATIONAL GUARDIAN ARTICLE	2	2		
C-363	2-16-59	NATIONAL GUARDIAN ARTICLE	1	1		
C-364	2-22-59	NATIONAL GUARDIAN ARTICLE	1	1		
C-365	2-22-59	NATIONAL GUARDIAN ARTICLE	1	1		
C-366	2-22-59	NATIONAL GUARDIAN ARTICLE	1	1		
C-367	3-2-59	NATIONAL GUARDIAN ARTICLE	1	1		
C-368	3-2-59	NATIONAL GUARDIAN ARTICLE	1	1		
		NATIONAL GUARDIAN ARTICLE				
		NATIONAL GUARDIAN ARTICLE				

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the SPECTATOR

Born of the sun

LONDON

Once to every man and nation
Comes the moment to decide . . .

IN A CHURCH set among the habitations of the poor in London's East End, austere beauty with its lofty whitewashed walls, the James Russell Lowell hymn opened a service on June 20 commemorating Ethel and Julius Rosenberg who died for their honesty this night four years ago. We recalled with our singing that the march of mankind out of darkness is tracked by the light of burning heretics on a scaffold that sways the future. Five upstiled ministers of the Church of England officiated. It was a ceremony made not less but more solemn by the addition to regular worshipers at Holy Trinity, Dalston, of strangers and assorted heretics from all over the city and a few from America. The vicar, the Rev. Stanley Evans, said to us from the pulpit:

"We are here to remember two persons to whom mercy was denied; who were wrongfully convicted in a trial that was unjust from beginning to end. This is all a part of the tragedy of our time. They were Jews, and this service would have been more appropriately held in a synagogue, but there is no synagogue in this land where it could be held; that too is part of the tragedy of our time.

"But ours is not simply an epoch of tragedy—rather of hope and of glory, for while two or three hold together, the kingdom of evil can be fought and will be defeated. Julius and Ethel Rosenberg with a quite simple 'No' held together against iniquity in a society where,

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Sheldan

as in Bunyan's *Vanity Fair*, everything seemed to be for sale. They refused, as Ethel wrote, to play the role of harlot to political procurers. When the masses of the people are like that, the end to the beginning will come and the real future of humankind will begin.

"But it is not enough to preach equality; we must produce integrity such as theirs, and this not in our part of the world alone but wherever the human spirit is persecuted. The real future of man will be produced only by people who, when they see the truth, will preserve it against any state, any church, any power whatsoever."

"Morton Sobell is still in prison; we cannot keep faith with the Rosenbergs and forget him. So this is not a fleeting sentimental look at the past but a challenge to action, to fight for the truth."

THE SERMON WAS FOLLOWED by prayers for daily bread, for peace, for prisoners and for mercy. Ministers read Isaiah's message of good tidings and liberty to the captives, and from Matthew the judgment upon Pharisee hypocrites and the blessings upon the poor, the peacemakers and the persecuted. From the front of the congregation a man and a woman read Ethel's "If We Die" and her letter to Julius about "peace, bread and roses," Swinburne's "Watches—man, what of the Night?", and a poem from another era by Stephen Spender:

- I think continually of those who were truly great . . .
- Born of the sun, they traveled a short while toward the sun.
- And left the vivid air signed with their honor.

At the end, the vicar called for the hymn, "Hills of the North, Rejoice," with its final verse:

Shout while ye journey home;
Songs be in every mouth;
Lo, from the North we come,
From East and West and South.
City of God, the bond are free,
We come to live and reign in thee!

The organ thundered, the congregation of believers and heretics sang lustily together—and we journeyed home shouting, as I think Ethel and Julius and Manny would have wished.

—Cedric Belfrage

CHICAGO PUBLIC MEETING
"JUSTICE
FOR MORTON SORELL"
HEAD
HAVEN W. PERKINS
Harvard scholar, teacher at Harvard
University & Epiphany Seminary, N. Y.
SEE
WAS JUSTICE DONE?
(in film strip)
Friday, July 26th, 8:15 P.M.
177 W. Adams Street
Auspices: MILITANT LABOR FORUM
Proceeds to Committee to Secure Justice
for Morton Sorell
· Donation Joe
(unemployed free)

National Guardian
7/23/57

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Stanley [initials]

Bay Area busy
BERKELEY, CALIF.

A packed meeting at Wheeler Auditorium on U. C. campus turned out for the Rev. Martin Luther King. Scheduled for a smaller hall, they had to move to the large auditorium and an overflow auditory room adjacent. The audience was largely student size, for which we were glad, but there were all age-groups also, including many oldsters. People pressed up for hand shaking and questions afterward.

And a Sobell meeting in San Francisco drew some 350 and contributed over \$600 recently. Stephen Fritchman, Warren Billings, Albert Kahn and Haven Perkins were the speakers.

Olive Burroughs

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N. Y. National Guardsman
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BASED ON RECENT COURT DECISIONS

Hope is high for Sobell review!

THIS MONTH the many thousands of Americans seeking Justice for the imprisoned scientist Morton Sobell will have a chance to join personally in his appeal to the Supreme Court in September for freedom or a new trial on charges of complicity with Ethel and Julius Rosenberg in an espionage conspiracy.

An *amicus curiae* (friend of the court) brief, reprinted on this page and now gathering signatures throughout the country, will accompany Sobell's third request to the Supreme Court since his conviction in 1951 for a review of his case. In the light of new evidence obtained since his last appeal and the concern for constitutional rights shown by the Court in its last term, Sobell's family, attorneys and friends are confident that this time the Court will grant certiorari, which means that the case will be reviewed. A letter from Sobell's wife, Helen, to supporters of their fight calls the new appeal "our moment of greatest hope."

FRAUD IS CHARGED: "Our excellent legal motions and the improving situations for individual liberties provide our best opportunity to finally obtain a Supreme Court review," she writes. "This can only be possible through the help of

each person who wants to see justice done. To inform the Court of the deep legal and moral issues troubling thousands of Americans, we need your signature on the Amicus Brief."

One of Sobell's motions seeks a new trial on grounds that documentary evidence proves the prosecution knowingly resorted to fraud, perjury and suppression of evidence to convict him. The other asks freedom on the ground that Sobell was kidnapped with his wife and children from Mexico in violation of the U.S. extradition treaty with Mexico and that therefore the prosecution had no power even to try him.

At Sobell's trial the prosecution pictured him as a fugitive deported from Mexico. The new evidence includes official Mexican documents disproving that Sobell was deported. The Sobell motions contend that the prosecution suppressed evidence which would have controverted the deportation story at the trial. Judge Irving Kaufman, who presided at the Rosenberg-Sobell trial and sentenced all the defendants, denied Sobell's motions last year. His decision was affirmed early this year in a Court of Appeals decision written by Judge Harold Medina, who presided at the first Smith Act trials in Foley Square in 1949 and sentenced not

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Lender

only all the defendants but their attorneys to jail. In his confirming opinion, Medina wrote of the kidnapping charge that "unlawful and unauthorized acts of Mexican police acting in behalf of subordinate agents of the executive branch of the U.S. Government" were not really acts of the U.S. and therefore were not in violation of the extradition treaty.

MEXICAN REACTION: Dr. Luis Sanchez Ponton, former Mexican minister of education who appeared before Medina to argue the extradition issue in behalf of Sobell, commented in the Mexican newspaper *Excelsior*:

"Mexico isn't 'just anybody's land.' Mexico is an independent and sovereign country, and has laws similar in every respect to the United States. Respect for treaties is the basis for international law and of relationships between civilized and friendly nations. Furthermore, I could state, basing myself on official documents, that the government of Mexico did not participate in any way in this illegal act, that therefore the myth of deportation entirely lacks validity in the trial."

Dr. Ponton and other Latin American public figures plan to submit an *amicus curiae* brief of their own to the U. S. Supreme Court at the time of the presentation of Sobell's request for certiorari. Still another such brief is expected from England, where mathematician Bertrand Russell and other leading citizens have concerned themselves deeply with the campaign for justice for Sobell.

THE FIFTH AMENDMENT: The Supreme Court in a review of the Sobell case could also grant a new trial on the same grounds on which a new trial was ordered this year in the Grunewald-Halperin tax case, involving improper inferences drawn for the jury by a trial judge because one of the defendants had pleaded the Fifth Amendment.

In the Rosenberg-Sobell trial, prosecutor Irving Saypol (now a N. Y. Supreme Court judge) implied that Ethel Rosenberg's testimony was suspect because she had used the Fifth Amendment before the Grand Jury. Defense attorneys called for a mistrial but were overruled by Judge Kaufman, who later made the same point in his charge to the jury when he said that Ethel Rosenberg's failure to answer questions before the Grand Jury "may be considered by you in determining the credibility of her



MORTON SOBELL

His "moment of greatest hope"

answers to those same questions at this trial."

In a conspiracy trial such as this was, judicial error against any defendant taints the entire proceeding; thus Sobell can demand a new trial on this count with the force of the Grunewald-Halperin decision to back him up.

APPEAL TO PRESIDENT: Since early last year an increasing number of prominent individuals have joined in an appeal to President Eisenhower to free Sobell or order the Attorney General to consent to a new trial. Initiated by scientist Harold Urey, radio commentator Elmer Davis and others, the appeal now has some 200 signatures including those of scientist Linus Pauling, author Lewis Mumford, former Gov. Culbert Olson of Calif., author Waldo Frank, historian William Appleman Williams, Warren Billings, co-victim of the *Toni Mooney* frameup of 1918; cellist Pablo Casals, Nobel Prize winner Emily Green Balch and dozens of clergymen, educators, lawyers, writers and others.

Others who have spoken out for Sobell's freedom or at least a new trial include Walter Millis, editor of *Forrestal Diaries*; U. S. Sen. William Langer, Judge Patrick O'Brien of Detroit, Rabbi Max Feinman of New York, John M. Swomley Jr. of the Fellowship of Reconciliation.

WHERE TO WRITE: Signatures to the *amicus curiae* brief should be in hands of the Committee for Justice for Morton Sobell, 940 Broadway, New York 10, N. Y., by Aug. 28 for inclusion with the appeal to be filed with the Supreme Court Sept. 4. Copies of the brief for additional signatures may be obtained by writing to the above office or to regional Sobell Committees at 468 N. Western Av., Los Angeles; 345 Franklin, San Francisco; 20 West Jackson, Chicago; 1009 Cumberland Av., Syracuse, N. Y.; 3715 La Salle St., St. Louis, Mo.

A 4-page newspaper setting forth the issues in the case and also including the full list of signers of the appeal to President Eisenhower on behalf of Sobell may be ordered for ten cents a copy, \$3 a hundred, \$20 a thousand at any of the above addresses, where a 30-minute film strip on the case is also available.

Pleasant evenings

GIG HARBOR, WASH.

Our series of Sunday evening book reviews this spring made possible contributions to the GUARDIAN and to the Mechanist Federation for Social Action.

The first evening, dedicated to the GUARDIAN and to the 50th anniversary of the Federation, was given to the study of the Empire of Oil by Harvey O'Conor. The second evening we reviewed Behind the Silken Curtain by Bartley Crum. We sent greetings to the Rose Gardens in Lidice and gave out mimeographed copies of the Schweitzer appeal.

On the third evening we had a double program: studying the educational program of Czechoslovakia as seen through the letters of George and Eleanor Wheeler, and the educational system in France reported by an exchange teacher. We honored this time the memory of Jessie Bullock Kastner, former teacher and legislator of Tacoma, whose long life ended recently.

was consistently devoted to progressive causes.

Our fourth and fifth evenings had to be combined on June 23. We reviewed Assignment China by Julian Schuman, gave out printed excerpts from the book and described briefly other new books on China. The meeting was dedicated to the memory of the Rosenbergs and the new book The Rosenbergs, Poems of the United States was read and discussed. A renewed interest in the fight for Morton Sobell was indicated.

I wish to thank the GUARDIAN for its cooperation and all who attended or who sent contributions. We hope to have another series in the fall.

Jean Schuddakopf.

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N. Y. National Guardian

DATED 8/5/57
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The Sobell appeal

ON SEPT. 4 defense lawyers for Morton Sobell will file for the third time petition for a Supreme Court review of his conviction (see p. 4). Twice before, once in the context of the Rosenberg Case and once by itself, the case has been denied a review. At the time Justice Douglas granted the brief stay for the Rosenbergs in June, 1953, and was reversed by the full court summoned back from summer recess by Chief Justice Vinson, Justice Black noted with concern that the Court had never reviewed the cases nor passed on the fairness of the trial. Justices Black, Douglas and Frankfurter voted for the stay at that time, but were the minority in a 6-3 reversal.

Since that tragic period, the Court has gained a new Chief Justice and three new members and, in its term just recessed, the unchanging views of Black and Douglas, especially on matters of individual liberty and Constitutional rights, have won majority adherence.

SINCE THE LAST SOBELL petition to the Court, a significant body of new evidence has been accumulated indicating to a damaging degree that Sobell's abduction from Mexico was deliberately and falsely pictured to the jury as a deportation. He was made to appear a fugitive (untrue) captured and delivered to the U.S. in the normal course of international relations (untrue).

Beyond this the case against Sobell was the wispy and eventless tale of an admitted perjurer and self-server, Max Ellitcher, whose testimony could not have stood up alone even in the freebooting atmosphere of a Federal conspiracy case. (New York laws in conspiracy cases, for example, would have excluded Ellitcher's testimony.)

Should a review of the Sobell conviction be granted, and argument invited by the Supreme Court, the whole flimsy structure of the case presented against the Rosenbergs and Sobell would almost necessarily come into perspective too for the first time at the Supreme Court level. (Justice Black stated in open court during argument on the stay in June, 1953, that none of the justices had then read the record of the case.)

A NEW TRIAL for Sobell, even a hearing for a new trial (which has been denied since 1951), would further air, in a new atmosphere, the shocking processes of incrimination which brought about death sentences for the Rosenbergs and a 30-year term for Sobell.

We believe there is now—for the first time since 1951—a real likelihood of gaining a Supreme Court review of the Sobell Case with all its attendant possibilities. The petition before the Court Sept. 4 will be accompanied by one or more amicus curiae briefs. One of these, reprinted on p. 4, seeks your signature and your financial help toward presenting the case.

WE MOST FERVENTLY urge your signature and support. For you who brought the Rosenberg Case to world attention and fought to the final hour for clemency and justice for them, this may perhaps be an almost automatic action. For others who may not have had these cases in such perspective when the Rosenbergs were alive—as is the case with many now actively and urgently backing the Sobell petition—this is an opportunity to join in righting a great wrong and restoring American justice to the high level which is its tradition.

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Sign the Brief

BROOKLYN, N.Y.

It is good to see these fine
Athenicus Briefs circulating in be-
half of Morton Sobell. One earns
a sense of dignity and integrity
in signing the Brief and a feel-
ing of responsibility in enlisting
signatures and support.

These signatures do more than
cry for justice for Sobell. They
encourage the Supreme Court
Justices to continue their efforts
to restore America's traditional
civil liberties. They assure the
court of popular support, offer-
ing it a concrete weapon in re-
futing the demands of reaction-
ary and die-hard critics.

Aaron Kats

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REMEMBER to sign the MORTON SOBELL Amicus Brief to the Supreme Court. (See Guardian, 8/30) Send signature and contribution NOW to Sobell Committee, 940 Broadway, N.Y.C. Deadline Aug. 28!!

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REMEMBER to sign the MORTON SORELL Amicus Brief to the Supreme Court. 1See Garden, 8/1.)
Send signature and contribution NOW to Sobell Committee, 340 Broadway, N.Y.C. Deadline Aug. 28!!

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REMEMBER to sign the MORTON SOBELL Amicus Brief to the Supreme Court. (See "Guardian," 8/5) Send signature and contribution NO^W to Sobell Committee, 940 Broadway, N.Y.C. Deadline Aug 28!!

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Sobell campaign hits stride

A GOAL OF 10,000 SIGNATURES to an amicus curiae brief to be filed with the Supreme Court Sept. 4 in support of Morton Sobell's appeal for a new trial was in sight this week. The Sobell Committee, 940 Broadway, New York, already had in hand some 2,500 signatures with results of "OK." In major cities yet to be added. Mrs. Helen Sobell, wife of the man in major cities served a 20-year sentence in Alcatraz prison, charged w. who is yet to be added. She reported growing optimism everywhere that returned to New York last week after a nationwide tour and visits with her husband. She reported growing optimism everywhere that the Court would grant Sobell's petition. His conviction has never been reviewed by the high court.

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L.A. Sobell Committee
LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

Friends of Morton Sobell have organized a committee in the Southeast Area of Los Angeles. If any of your readers live in South Gate, Huntington Park, Compton or nearby areas, we hope they will join us.

Readers of the GUARDIAN are already familiar with the almost incomprehensible tragedy that has befallen the Sobell family. Those in our area who want to help may contact Los Angeles Sobell Committee, 468 N. Western Av., Los Angeles, or Dorothy Platt, 9222 San Carlos Av., South Gate. — Dorothy Platt

CLIPPING FROM THE

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S. [Signature]

The Sobell Brief

NEW YORK, N.Y.

Our most heartfelt thanks to all who are helping us carry the case of my husband, Morton Sobell to the U.S. Supreme Court. This summer we have had meetings in union halls, churches, universities, in areas and among groups which we have never reached before.

In one short month our Amicus Brief has gathered two-thirds of our goal of 10,000 signers, most of whom are newcomers to our cause. As good as that is, however, we are still very concerned. We feel that it still is not strong enough to let the Supreme Court know that thinking American people want their highest Court to look at this case.

Fortunately, a short postponement (this is the beginning of the 8th year of Morton's imprisonment) changes the date of filing of our Amicus Brief to September 21.

If you have been away, if you have missed signing the Amicus Brief for any reason, if you haven't asked your friends and neighbors to sign it, we most urgently request that you do so as quickly as possible. Look through your Aug. 5 GUARDIAN, or call a Sobell Committee friend or office, for one of the thousands of Amicus Curiae Briefs distributed throughout the country.

Helen Sobell

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National Guardian
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Three new appeals filed in Sobell case

THREE NEW APPEALS to the U.S. Supreme Court by Morton Sobell were submitted to be filed by Sept. 10.

One motion is based on a recent Supreme Court decision and would set aside the Rosenberg-Sobell conviction as unfair. It cited the Court's decision ordering a new trial in the Grunewald-Halperin tax case because the prosecution had prejudiced the trial by discrediting a defendant for having taken the 5th Amendment before a Grand Jury.

The same situation prevailed in the Rosenberg-Sobell trial. The prosecution and Judge discredited Ethel Rosenberg for having invoked the 5th Amendment. A favorable Court opinion on this ground could mean a new trial for Morton Sobell.

The other two motions ask the Court for a hearing on charges of fraud by the prosecution and Sobell's illegal seizure by the FBI.

Americus (Friend of the Court) briefs, signed by thousands of Americans, are to be submitted later this month. The Sobell Committee urges all who have not already done so to send their signatures at once to the Sobell Committee, 940 Broadway, New York 10, N.Y.

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DEAR HELEN ROBELL,
I speak on the eve of Morton Sobell's appeal to Supreme Court, in the case "With JUSTICE DONE?", the film story of the Rosenberg-Sobell Case. At the home of Mr. & Mrs. Robert Blaiker, 3616 V-J Park Ave., Blokley. — Sat., Sept. 14, 1957.

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THE FBI STORY—III

Secret police of

the Cold War

By Albert E. Kahn

Last of a three-part review of The FBI Story, by Don Whitehead, an "approved" history.

N THE FBI STORY, Don Whitehead relates that in the postwar period, the FBI "shouldered an increased burden in the security field," and that, while scrupulously "protecting civil rights," J. Edgar Hoover "literally went to war against the Communist Party" which was plotting "the violent overthrow of the United States government."

It was natural that during the repressive Cold War years a secret police agency like the FBI should flourish. With investigations of "Reds" and witch hunts rampant, Hoover became, in the words of an article in Coronet, "Master of the Hunt." There was no phase of national life into which his agents, agents-provocateurs, and paid informers failed to infiltrate. By 1948, according to Jan Hasbrouck writing in the Nation, the FBI chief was "one of the half-dozen most influential men in Washington." That, if anything, was an understatement. There was even talk of running Hoover for President.

IN A 1949 REPORT on the operations of the FBI Atty. Gen. Tom Clark and the Bureau had under investigation more Americans than at any time during "the peak war years," or, for that matter, during any other period in American history.

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The following year, Hoover denoted in a public speech those citizens he considered fit subjects for investigation. Besides the "destructive traitorous force" of 55,000 Communist Party members "with allegiance to Moscow," he declared there were "a half-million fellow traitors and sympathizers ready to do the communist bidding . . . hypocrites and moral swindlers . . . in politics, in labor, in the press, in radio, in motion pictures, in the schools, even in some of our churches."

The FBI, however, was unable to disclose a single overt act by any member of this "Communist army" directed toward the violent overthrow of the government, or of any subversive character. But with laws like the Smith, Taft-Hartley, and McCarran Acts on the books, successful Federal prosecutions of Communist leaders, militant trade unionists and stubborn liberals were effected with comparative ease on the basis of FBI "evidence" and the pernicious testimony of its informers.

N A BOOK as uniformly dishonest as Whitehead's, it is difficult to single out any section as being the worst. Perhaps that distinction belongs to his chapter on the Rosenberg case. Describing Julius and Ethel Rosenberg as "atomic spies" and "agents of a foreign power" who were trapped by the FBI, Whitehead omits such refutation as the assertion of physicist Dr. Harold Urey that the Rosenbergs could not have committed

the alleged crime for which they were executed.

He fails to mention that Harry Gold, one of the two government witnesses whose testimony convicted the Rosenbergs, had a long record as a psychopathic liar; and that the other witness, David Greenglass, had, according to his own wife, "a tendency toward hysteria" and "would say things were so even if they were not."

(Whitehead attempts to keep alive the story Hoover told in Readers Digest in May, 1951, that information obtained from Klaus Fuchs led the FBI to Harry Gold and that Fuchs later identified Gold as his U.S. contact. Both William A. Reuben in *The Atom Spy Hear* and John Wexley in *The Judgment of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg* documented the contrary fact that the FBI already had Gold in custody for other reasons before they had an opportunity to talk to Fuchs. The *FBI Story* says that Fuchs sought out *The Stranger* in "early 1944" imme-



HARRY GOLD

It was more than a matter of size

diately after his arrival in New York, Fuchs allegedly identified himself by stroking through Manhattan's Lower East Side in the dead of winter with a tennis ball in one hand. He knew "The Stranger" by the gloves in his hand and the book with the green binding. He was middle-aged, perhaps five feet ten inches tall and solidly built." (Compare this identification device, by the way, with that reported in memoranda the FBI says it found in the studio of the latest alleged spy, "Colonel" Rudolf Abel. The "contact" still carries a book, but this time the binding is red.)

[Wexley points out in his absorbing chapter on Fuchs that Gold is actually 5-foot-8, slight and the same age as Fuchs, which would have been about 34 when they supposedly met for the first time. Wexley remarks: "It would seem logical if Fuchs had really met with Gold on so many occasions and so recently (only five years earlier) that he should remember someone of his own age . . . and that he would remember Gold was two inches shorter than himself, not taller." As to the final identification from movie footage sent to England by the FBI, Wexley points out that the FBI had already announced Gold's arrest "based on information supplied by Dr. Fuchs" two days before Fuchs' alleged "positive" identification.

[Since the Rosenberg case, Gold has been shown to be a psychopathic liar whose testimony was rejected by a Federal jury in Dayton, O., and refused by the Eastman-Kodak Co. on another occasion when he was brought out of jail to testify before the Senate Internal Security subcommittee.—Ed.]

WHITEHEAD STATES that Morton Sobell was "expelled" from Mexico, although it has been shown Sobell was

kidnapped without the knowledge of Mexican authorities. He characterizes the world-wide crusade to save the Rosenbergs' lives, which included such eminent figures as Pope Pius XII, as a "shameful campaign" masterminded by the Communists. (Whitehead credits the FBI with the brilliant feat of having "detected" the genesis of this campaign "when the left-wing NATIONAL GUARDIAN . . . began a series of articles on the Rosenberg case.")

Repeatedly, throughout **The FBI Story**, Whitehead defends the FBI's use of secret paid informers, to whom, employing Hoover's phraseology, he always gently refers as "confidential informants." He quotes Hoover: "The confidential informant is as old as man and is used in practically every walk of life . . .

Trained to kill

Omaha, Neb., July 20 (UP)—Authorities here made plans today to ship back to its owner an escaped dog trained to attack Oriental persons without warning.

The German shepherd dog was found yesterday in the home of a couple who kept it as a household pet when it made friends with them two weeks ago.

Police issued a general alarm for the dog, Brownie, when its soldier handler, Sergeant First Class Ted Wittek of Spooner, Wis., telephoned that the dog had chewed its way out of a crate in Omaha.

Brownie, a veteran of five years' service in Korea, was "trained to kill Oriental persons without command," Wittek said.

—San Francisco Chronicle, 7/21



HARVEY MATUSOW
They made the truth a lie

as a means of establishing truth."

Whenever an informer's "reliability" becomes "questionable," he writes, the individual is "dropped by the FBI" and "interested agencies notified." There seems, however, to be some laxity in this policy, considering the host of FBI informers who have lately been exposed as liars.

NOT THE LEAST OF THESE was Harvey Matusow, now serving a five-year prison term not for the perjuries he recanted but for the offense of having admitted them. When another recanting informer, David Brown, was asked if he had lied in charges he had made against scores of individuals in his FBI reports, he replied: "That's what I was paid to do by the FBI."

Hoover grimly resisted the Supreme Court's recent ruling in the Jencks case that reports of FBI informers must be made available to those defendants against whom they testify as government witnesses. He was most active in jamming through Congress legislation designed to nullify the Jencks decision.

Hoover's rule of the FBI is now in its fourth decade. "Throughout the years," writes Whitehead, "the FBI was shaped in this man's ideas and ideals. No other federal agency bears the imprint of a single personality as clearly.... Hoover in the FBI."

A picture of Hoover's "imprint" on the FBI was given by Ray Tucker in Col-

lier's magazine in 1933: "Under him the Bureau was run in Prussian style; it became a personal and political machine. More inaccessible than Presidents, he kept his agents in fear and awe.... He was a law and czar unto himself."

Tucker said Hoover's agents frequently had "under surveillance such dignitaries as prospective Cabinet members, government officials, publishers, newspaper reporters, clerics, college professors, liberals... alleged communists, labor leaders—and some criminals." Hoover, said Tucker, had made the FBI into "a miniature American Cheka."

TO DAY IT WOULD be more accurate to speak of the Cheka, the Czarist secret police, as having been a miniature FBI. The official staff of the FBI now numbers 14,000 members. It has 52 field divisions and 1,200 "resident agents" in "strategic centers" throughout the country. Its "Identification Division," according to the latest count, has 141,231,773 fingerprints on file. Hardly consoling, no matter how true, is Hoover's assertion in his foreword to *The FBI Story*: "Our agents are always as close to you, the reader, as your telephone."

Some years ago the St. Louis Post Dispatch made this proposal: "The Congress should brush aside old arguments that police activities should necessarily be kept secret and turn an investigative searchlight on the FBI and its publicity-mad chief."

Perhaps even more apt today is an admonition made by Rep. J. Swager Sherley of Kentucky in 1909 shortly after the founding of the Bureau of Investigation (by Atty. Gen. Charles Joseph Bonaparte, a grand-nephew of Napoleon I). "In my reading of history," Rep. Sherley said, "I recall no instance where a government perished because of the absence of a secret-police force, but many there are that perished as a result of a spy system." Sherley recommended the complete dissolution of the Bureau. That might be the best suggestion of all.

**THE FBI STORY. A report to the people*, by Don Whitehead. Foreword by J. Edgar Hoover. 357 pp. indexed. Random House. \$4.95.

UNVEILING for
LOUIS SOBELL

father of Morton Sobell

SUN., OCT. 6, 1 P.M.

Beth Moses Cemetery,
Pine Lawn, L.I.

Block 32, Row 8, Grave 1, Sect. 9

For further information call
Sobell Committee, AL 4-9983

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N.Y. National Guard

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Independent politics

MORE AND MORE FORCIBLY our conviction is renewed that the Left of this country chose the most inappropriate moment conceivable to abandon independent political activity and dismantle such forms as the Progressive Party, American Labor Party, California's IPP and all other independent people's party organizations.

In the spring of 1954 the Supreme Court rendered its historic desegregation decision affecting the schools of the nation. Ordinary political foresight should have foreseen that without an independent political task force in the nation, the Negro people would have to carry on alone in the fight for implementation.

Yet in the fall of 1954, the N.Y. American Labor Party gave up its ballot status (and dwindled to its complete demise within two years) because some 10,000 of its remaining voters were impressed by the Left savants with the urgency of defeating a Republican state administration with the Democrat Harriman. Similarly in 1954, the IPP surrendered its ballot status in California and, with its two mainstay parties dismembered, the Progressive Party could not long stay alive.

IT IS A FAIR QUESTION to ask how a surviving Progressive Party might have helped ward off the events of recent weeks in Little Rock, Nashville and wherever white supremacy is staging violent retreating actions against school integration.

It is a fair counter, we think, to point out that school integration is not only a Southern issue, that in the nation's largest city, New York, it is largely a pious platitude with no political party actively fighting for it, now that the ALP is gone. Integration in N.Y. schools is stalled because of the survival of huge ghetto-ized communities which have grown up because of a lifetime of discrimination in housing.

Currently there is a bill before New York's City Council which would outlaw discrimination in private housing (by and large, public housing in N.Y. is free of discrimination). The bill is sponsored by a Republican, Stanley Isaacs, and two Democrats, Earl Brown and Joseph Sharkey. Yet the political parties of all the sponsors have turned their backs on the bill, real estate interests are waging a moneyed fight against it, and the struggle in its behalf is left to the Negro community and a few civic organizations with no political leverage.

THE JOBS ARE LEGION for independent political task forces in all the big cities of the North, where integration has been given lip service, but the pattern of segregated living persists.

There are other jobs, too: for example, backing the recent Supreme Court decisions curbing the Dept. of Justice and the FBI in their attacks on labor and civil liberties by pressure on Congress.

Peace is without a political proponent in this country—a sad situation indeed when a clear and overwhelming majority of the people demand peace and an end to atomic nonsense, yet have no political means of saying so.

It is a woeful commentary that only a paltry few thousands throughout the whole nation have been reached to add their voices to the appeal of Morton Sobell for a new trial. When the ALP was at moderate strength in New York (1951) it was able to get 35,000 signatures in New York City alone to petitions to save the life of Willie McGee.

These are some of the thoughts which plague us as we enter another political season of "coalition" and no meaningful independent politics. "Coalition" seems to have become a euphemism for no action on any front.

—THE GUARDIAN

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S. L. [Signature] 732

63 LAWYERS ACT

Brief for Sobell is filed by 4,000

THREE EMINENT California lawyers—Daniel G. Marshall of Los Angeles, Judge Edward Totten of Orange and Laurent Frantz of Berkeley—were scheduled to file an amicus curiae brief with the Supreme Court when it convenes Oct. 7 in behalf of over 4,000 individuals who signed petitions this summer asking a review of the case of Morton Sobell.

Sobell was convicted with Julius and Ethel Rosenberg in 1951 on charges of conspiracy to give atomic information to the U.S.S.R. In 1952 he was sent to Alcatraz where he is now imprisoned. His wife Helen and his mother Rose have devoted the years since to seeking freedom or a new trial for him. They have been joined by many great figures in the world, including mathematician Bertrand Russell, author Jean Paul Sartre, scientist Harold Urey, radio commentator Elmer Davis and hundreds of writers, clergymen, professors, lawyers and others here and abroad.

Motions for freeing Sobell or granting him a hearing for a new trial based on charges of prosecution fraud and irregularities were filed with the Supreme Court in September. The amicus brief representing the thousands of concurring individuals declared that by failing to respond to the charges of the Sobell defense, "the prosecution in effect has done a disservice to our role among the nations of the world."

"In the absence of an answer to the petitioner's charges by the prosecution, and without a hearing, fundamental questions of policy and justice will remain forever open."

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J. L. [initials]

| This is Volume 9.

| Number 52 of your paper |

Oct 14 1957

National Guardian

10/14/57

H. J.

WITH THIS ISSUE, Volume 9, Number 52, the NATIONAL GUARDIAN completes nine years of publication and next week we enter our tenth.

We are profoundly grateful to you, the present reader, and to thousands of others who have helped sustain the GUARDIAN through the past years, for the opportunity you have given us.

Independent publications devoted to peace and rights are a rarity in our country and cannot exist unless they are reader-backed. The confidence expressed in the reader-backing this paper has had through these tense and critical years has been the most buoyant factor in the GUARDIAN's existence. The attacks which were bound to come in reprisal for our opposition to the Korean War, and for unmasking the tragic injustice of the Rosenberg-Sobell case, could only have been weathered with the encouragement of a resolute, uninimidated readership. This you most certainly have been.

WE TURN TEN with the conviction that the worst is over but that the big job lies ahead. It is the job of stacking the arms and working to win the nation's concurrence in the fields of full rights.

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and economic security as it has been won for the concept of peace. We ask your continued confidence and encouragement for this work.

We'll have more to say on the GUARDIAN's role in approaching these new horizons as our Volume Ten unfolds. For now, we state our belief that the good conscience of the nation is turning toward the task of assuring human rights and civil liberty, which we view as the essential stepping stones to lasting economic well-being. Our best efforts will be devoted to providing information and stimulus for advancing toward these objectives.

Helen Sobell on TV Oct. 11
on New York area 'Nightbeat'

FOR THOSE receiving this week's
GUARDIAN by Fri., Oct. 11, here's
the week's top TV highlight in the New
York area:

Helen Sobell will be interviewed on
Night Beat by John Wingate at 11 p.m.
Channel 8. The interview takes place as
amicus curiae briefs in behalf of more
than 8,000 people all over the country
are filed with the Supreme Court asking
freedom for Morton Sobell from impris-
onment in Alcatraz or a new trial for him
because of prosecution frauds and illegal
methods in his arrest and trial in 1951
with Julius and Ethel Rosenberg for al-
leged atom-spy conspiracy.

Mrs. Sobell will be interviewed about
the nationwide campaign for justice for
her husband and her belief that the Ros-
enbergs, who were executed in 1953, were
innocent as she knows her husband is.

CLIPPING FROM THE

National Guard

10/14/59

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THE SUPREME COURT

Scales and Lightfoot convictions reversed

THE SUPREME COURT began its 1957 year when it convened for the 1957-58 term on Oct. 7. Its docket of some 800 cases included many in the fields of racial discrimination and civil liberties potentially as explosive as those on which its rulings in the last session kicked up a storm of criticism from the Right.

The opening session lasted only 19 minutes and was largely ceremonial, but it was marked by the formal filing of a friend-of-the-court brief in behalf of Morton Sobell. The brief, urging a review of the case of the scientist now serving 30 years in Alcatraz, was backed by the signatures of 5,300 persons.

CUTTING FROM THE

National Leader

DATED 10/21/57
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Shewman 11/1

Brownell's foul play to smear Sobell's appeal is laid bare

FAIR PLAY and the right of every man to his day in court are basic American traditions. Last week the Supreme Court had before it a "supplementary memorandum" taxing the U.S. Dept. of Justice with a deliberate breach of these traditions in the case of Morton Sobell, whose motions for a new day in court are now before the high court.

What lay behind the carefully phrased memorandum submitted by Sobell's lawyers, was a series of highly coincidental if not entirely connived news "breaks" and feature stories, all traceable to the Dept. of Justice or sources close to it, and all deeply prejudicial to Sobell and his wife, who has for nearly seven years devoted her full life to seeking justice for the man she knows to be innocent. Her efforts have won hundreds of prominent people to join in the campaign, many of whom have joined in an amicus curiae brief now before the High Court.

The lawyers' memorandum referred specifically to an article released exclusively to Look magazine by the Dept. of Justice, ostensibly a "preview" of a forthcoming report on the Rosenberg-Sobell Case compiled by two government attorneys at the direction of Attorney-General Herbert Brownell. It was Brownell who prevailed on the late Chief Justice Vinson to reconvene the Court in June of 1953 to countermand a stay of execution granted by Justice William O. Douglas which might have saved the lives of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg.

MEMORANDUM PROTESTS: Of the Look article, said to be based on the researches of government attorneys A. Warren Littman and Benjamin F. Pollack and purporting to contain "previously unreleased facts," the Sobell lawyers' memorandum states:

"The Government has consistently refused to deny the central allegations of the petitions [Sobell's motions now before the Court] . . . If the Government is in a position to deny our allegations, such denial should be made by sworn statements in a court of law where they will be subjected to judicial inquiry. Press

releases and reports issued to national magazines do not provide an adequate substitute . . .

"It is grossly unfair to petitioner to deny him a hearing, routinely granted on comparable allegations in other cases, and at the same time to insist upon his guilt upon the basis of evidence which the



Government refuses to subject to judicial scrutiny.

"The Government should be directed to present its facts in the appropriate manner and forum."

FANTASIES GALORE: Coincidentally with the appearance of the Look article, fantasies galore began to appear all over:

• Myles Lane, a former government prosecutor succeeding Irving Saypol who prosecuted the Rosenbergs and Sobell, drew on a scrap of testimony by David Greenglass in the Rosenberg-Sobell trial record to make a statement published everywhere in the country that Julius Rosenberg may have been responsible for giving the Soviet Union U.S. plans for an earth satellite.

• Benjamin Mandel, a researcher for Sen. Eastland's Internal Security subcommittee of the Senate, claimed to have visited Rosenberg Case witnesses David Greenglass and Harry Gold in prison. His

(Continued on Page 21)

National/Guardian
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riously testify" to by Greenglass or Gold.
• A government witness in the Rudolph Abel spy trial in Brooklyn, Reino Hayhanen, a self-styled Soviet agent here and elsewhere until his defection to the West last May, testified that one of his assignments here in 1955 was to deliver \$5,000 to Mrs. Sobell from the Soviet government. He said he was unable to deliver it, so he buried it in Bear Mountain Park in the Hudson Valley and later dug it up and spent it. Later he admitted on the stand that he was a thief, bigamist, drunkard and liar.

IN REPLY: An angry statement by Mrs. Sobell when the Hayhanen testimony was published, was supplemented by the Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell. The Committee denounced U.S. Attorney William F. Tompkins, prosecutor in the Abel case, for attempting to link Mrs. Sobell with espionage activity and added:

"We dare to predict that only a prosecutor with a gift for provocation and self-delusion could claim that a woman so much in the public eye as Mrs. Sobell, so single-minded in her efforts for her husband, and who has for eight years demonstrated her faith in our country and its courts, could be 'recruited for espionage'."

THE GOOD PRESS: The Portland Oregonian had two editorials, one entitled "Hollow Laughter Dept." ridiculing claims that the Soviet's earth satellite know-how was stolen from the U.S.; the other headed "We Need to Be Sure" urging a new hearing for Sobell. In New York the Post carried a Washington column lampooning the Eastland Committee for its attempt to dig up Greenglass and Gold for new testimony; and in its letters column Norman Thomas appealed for a favorable Court decision in the Sobell Case. Also the N.Y. Herald Tribune carried a sober editorial challenging the notion that "secrets" of great scientific advances can be stolen.

FOR THOSE WITH PRIDE OF COUNTRY as well as for those of us waging the uphill fight to free Sobell and vindicate the Rosenbergs, the official foul play surrounding the current Sobell appeal is both shameful and heartbreaking.

Yet behind it all there must be the confidence that this seven-year campaign has reached the conscience of much of the country and has raised doubts throughout the whole world. Though the trials ended in early 1951, the government has never since stopped trying to assure the world that it had a case against the Rosenbergs and Sobell. This is quite clearly why the government is going to such fantastic lengths to prevent, if it can, a Supreme Court review.

In a new trial, not Sobell but the government would inevitably be before the bar of justice. The kidnapings, perjuries, frame-up techniques which have developed to such a degree that lawyers expect them in all such federal cases would come in for a long-warranted airing; and not only the Rosenberg-Sobell case but the Hiss, Coplon and other spy melodramas of the last decade could be shown up for the fiction so many honest Americans suspect they were.

AS FOR THE Look article, which is obviously the government's Sunday punch in the current propaganda campaign against a re-opening of the case, it is most interesting as an indication that the writings on the Rosenberg-Sobell Case, and particularly John Wexley's *The Judgment of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg*, have dented the government's confidence that its stories can hold up.

In the matter of the console table which the prosecution said the Russians gave the Rosenbergs and Julius said he bought in Macy's for \$21, the Look article renews the government's charge that it was adapted for microfilming.

The government never produced the table at the trial to prove any of its points, so the jury had before it only the government's word versus Julius Rosenberg's. The government has never explained why it did not seize the table—as it did everything else including family snapshots—from the Rosenberg apartment. The indication is that the fiction about the table was concocted after the Rosenberg home had been broken up and its contents sold.

But the GUARDIAN found the table, photographed it, got affidavits from Macy's identifying it as a Macy table sold for some \$21 including sales tax at the time Julius Rosenberg said he bought it.

It was not adapted, nor is it conceivably adaptable, for microfilming. But the lie persists, thanks to Look and Brownell.

WE BELIEVE that the time has come for a full-scale showdown on government frameup tactics. We hope the Supreme Court administers to the government in the Sobell Case the kind of rebuke it has handed to the Smith Act prosecutors for the use of tainted testimony to destroy honorable human beings.

SERIES OF A NEW WORLD

1st Inning: Goblins come together to defeat witches.

2d Inning: Dancing, gourmeting, socializing.

3d Inning: Spooking, speaking, running.

4th Inning: Most important—just everyone having a wonderful time.

5th Inning: Home Run! A terrific party!

WHEN—Sat. evening, Oct. 26, 8:30 on

WHERE—69 W. 13 St., Apt. 4-D.

FOR WHOM: Sobell Fund.

N.Y. National Guard

DATE 10/28/57

YORKVILLE PRODUCTION

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ACTION ON TWO OTHERS AWAITED

High Court turns down one of 3 Sobell appeals

ONE OF THREE MOTIONS seeking a new trial for Morton Sobell was rejected without comment by the Supreme Court on Oct. 28. Two other appeals based on new evidence since his conviction in 1951 are still pending and were unaffected by the latest ruling.

The rejected appeal sought cancellation of a Supreme Court order of 1952 denying a review of defense contentions that the trial jury was prejudiced by the prosecution through improper cross-examination of Mrs. Ethel Rosenberg concerning her use of the Fifth Amendment

in an earlier appearance before a grand jury. The high court has since ruled against such questioning.

The Rosenbergs were executed in 1953. Morton Sobell, a co-defendant, is serving a 30-year sentence in Alcatraz. The Supreme Court has refused six times before to review the case.

COMMITTEE STILL HOPEFUL: The appeals still to be acted upon are based on the charge that Sobell was illegally kidnapped in Mexico and returned to this country in violation of a U.S. treaty with

Mexico, and that the prosecution knowingly used false evidence against him.

The Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell said of the new ruling:

"The motion rejected today was one of three appeals of Morton Sobell now before the Supreme Court. While we are disappointed with today's decision, we continue to hope that the Supreme Court will review the case on the basis of the new evidence. We have every hope that the Court will agree to give this case the review it so clearly requires."

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REPORT TO READERS

Abel and Sobell

THE GREAT BROOKLYN SPY TRIAL is over, and as anyone might have predicted, an alleged Russian national named David Greenglass Abel has been convicted on three counts of espionage. There was nothing so unlikely that it could have ended any other way. Yet the Government must have surmised when it undertook the prosecution, it is hardly possible to conceive of an American jury in those times refusing to convict a Russian accused by the United States of espionage.

Yet Abel is a most unlikely spy and the alleged accomplice Helio Hayashita, who was the principal witness against him, also a most unlikely spy, although a thoroughly despicable character. In all other respects Reporters at the trial found it hard to take either of these alleged secret agents seriously. The general impression seemed to be that the Russians must be pretty hard up for material if these were indeed Soviet spies. No one knew what kind of information they were supposed to be collecting. The Government did not have to disclose any such evidence; it had only to get a conviction.

A friend from INTELLIGENCE any genuine spies around, representing any foreign power or just collecting habits and padding them as if interested in us? We certainly think they ought to be rounded up and picked out hand in the first place. We think every country ought to do the same thing with U.S.间谍 whenever it finds them. But our own record of anti-spies in this respect. They have never yet caught a lot of the lot—only when some renegade like Walter Hill Retzo Hayashita, for whatever reason, has put the right off the alleged間諜. Not that they don't catch them. Mrs. Stewart told a N.Y. news reporter only last month that she obtained classified information in July, 1949, so they could say they had caught someone in the act—only Miss Copland didn't tell the information to anybody else.

On top of that, everyone could agree that the U.S. has been made any the more secure by the Rubin-Abel trial; so what was the point of staging it with all the paperback graphics when Abel could simply have been deported without loss, no muss, etc. We think the point was to focus the attention surrounding the appeal of Morton Sobell to the Supreme Court for a new trial, particularly by having the cabby witness Hayashita bring Mrs. Sobell's name into his testimony as to my prospective defense counsel. This is a very old C-man trick. Watch E. Blum, who was freed after he heard Ed Hall in the Tom Mooney habeas argument (and who is now one of the disreputable supporters of a new trial for Morton Sobell), recall that whenever he and Mooney made motions for a new trial, Hall's Government witnesses invariably appeared to lie further about them.

The Justice Dept., which used every foul means, including manipulating the Supreme Court in 1943, to prevent a review of the Rosenberg-Sobell case (and has never since ceased trying to cover up the flaws in the case), will certainly stop at nothing to prevent a final airing through a new trial for Morton Sobell.

THE GUARDIAN

EXCERPT FROM THE

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J. L. - 107111-CH

A griped Scotch soul

ST. LOUIS, MO.

These spy stories get weird-
er and weirder. Morton Sobell
is convicted in March, 1951, of
"conspiracy to commit espionage"
for Russia. In 1955 Russia
sends Reino Hayhanen here to
recruit Mrs. Morton Sobell as an
agent and to give her \$5,000. He
is unable to deliver the \$5,000. He
because her apartment is guarded
by police so he buries it in
Bear Mountain Park.

I agree with Mrs. Roosevelt
that it is unwise to underestimate
the intelligence of one's rivals
and I cannot offhand think of
anything more stupid than to use
as a spy a woman who is being
watched by the police.

The Russians are not that
stupid, nor are the American
people stupid enough to believe
such tales. But what really
gripes my Scotch soul is the idea
of burying \$5,000. Why couldn't
he have spent it on riotous liv-
ing—vodka cocktails and beau-
tiful blondes? Then at least he
could have had some fun and
maybe had his imagination stim-
ulated so he could have come up
with a more plausible story.

Clara Perkins

P.S.—Another thing that worries
me is that our FBI didn't catch
even such an ineffective spy—
he had to turn himself in.

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N. Y. National Guardian

DATED 11/14/57

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The issues in the Sobell Case

On Oct. 27 the Washington Post & Times-Herald printed a letter on the Sobell Case from Malcolm Sharp, professor of law at the University of Chicago. Prof. Sharp, who was associated with the late Emanuel Bloch in the later stages of the defense of Ethel and Julius Rosenberg, is the author of Was Justice Done?, an analysis of the Rosenberg Case. His letter follows in full.

THE GOVERNMENT'S answer to Morton Sobell's petition to the Supreme Court for review of an unfavorable judgment was filed Oct. 10. On Oct. 12, reports of David Greenglass' brief testimony on sky-plateform espionage on the part of the Rosenbergs, once co-defendants with Sobell, began to appear in the press.

On Oct. 14, a Look article, based on a book in preparation by a Department of Justice lawyer, summarized the Government's old case and some of the discussion it has produced, and added some new observations. On Oct. 15, a witness in the Abel case, under questioning by a Government lawyer, testified that in 1955 he had been instructed by his superiors to approach Mrs. Sobell to spy, but had failed to do so.

The timing of these news items and their attribution to former and—more striking — present Justice Department prosecutors, indicates extraordinary conduct by lawyers representing the Government as a party to controversy now before the Supreme Court. The conduct differs markedly from that to which it may be compared: the efforts of Sobell's wife and his friends, but not his lawyers, to win support and financial aid for his defense.

Moreover, the news items tend to mislead the public. The sky platform testimony, whatever one may think of Greenglass' other testimony, was incidental, implausible and clearly explicable, as the defense explained it, by reference to a conversation about then current popular science articles.

The two significant new observations in the Look article are erroneous. The possession of cash by Greenglass does not itself connect Rosenberg with espionage at one point or arrangements for flight at another, and so does not "corroborate" the accomplice witnesses in any sense related to the issues of the case.

Elitcher, on whose testimony about non-atomic espionage the conviction of Sobell

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PROF. MALCOLM SHARP
The facts stand out clearly

depends, was not protected by the Statute of Limitations against prosecution for false statements when he first talked with the FBI in 1950, nor did he or his lawyers think he was, as the record clearly shows. His earlier admitted false statement was made in 1947; and, furthermore, he con-

tinued to draw Government pay on the faith of it until the summer of 1948.

Finally, the testimony at the Abel case, though it is hard for Mrs. Sobell to test it, bears a clear mark of undependability. As reported in the New York Times on Oct. 16, the testimony is that instructions were issued from Moscow "in the spring of 1955" to enlist Mrs. Sobell as a spy. Apart from other doubts based on Mrs. Sobell's record, it is impossible to suppose that any Russian concerned with espionage would have considered her, with her husband convicted of conspiracy to commit espionage and in prison, a suitable person to engage in espionage.

It may be hard for a reader not familiar with the Sobell case to follow these observations. It has, however, proved impossible to state their meaning fully in any reasonable space. It is hoped that they will encourage readers to study the history of the case independently.

Grave misconceptions have resulted from the association of the case against the Rosenbergs with the case against Morton Sobell. Judge Frank, in the Court of Appeals, himself dissented from the judgment against Morton Sobell on the ground that the association was improper and prejudicial. Mr. Sobell's case may best be examined as Judge Frank originally thought, by itself.

MALCOLM SHARP

YOUNG SOCIALIST FORUM presents
 BOOKS AND IDEAS
 (A 6-week Discussion Series)
 Fridays, 8 p.m., Adelphi Hall, 44 Fifth
 Avenue, New York City, at \$1.00 per
 Nov. 1—THE PINK STORY by Dell White
 Head. Reviewer: Richard Delman.
 Nov. 8—THE NEW CLASS by Milovan
 Djilas. Reviewer: Tim Wohlforth.
 Nov. 15—THE POWER ELITE by C.
 Wright Mills. Reviewer Michael Har-
 rington.
 Nov. 22—CONTEMPORARY CAPITAL-
 ISM by John Strachey. Reviewer:
 George Lichtheim.
 Nov. 29—THE ROOTS OF AMERICAN
 COMMUNISM by Theodore Draper.
 Reviewer: Bert Deck.
 Dec. 6—THE JUDGEMENT OF JULIUS
 AND GUYETTE ROSENBERG by John
 Wesley. Reviewer: Gil Scott-Heron.
 The Young Socialist Forum is sponsored
 by the Young Socialist Alliance. Its aim
 is to bring together young people of dif-
 ferent backgrounds to discuss the crea-
 tional issues of our time.

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Shandley

Dear HARVEY O'CONNOR, ADRIAN
SCOTT. Chairman: Harry Bridges, M.L.
N.Y. 22, 8 p.m., 81 Franklin Drake Hotel.
Topic: "The Steel Case: 3 Points of
View" Tickets—Rm. 302, 345 Franklin or
U.S. 1-1234. Donation.

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SAN FRANCISCO

SAN FRANCISCANS . . . HEAR!
HARVEY O'CONNOR and ADRIAN SCOTT
Author, "Empire of Oil," successful
defender of 1st Amendment, 1958 Screen writer, producer, noted for
prize winning film, "Crossfire"

present

The Sobell Case in Perspective:
TWO POINTS OF VIEW

Chairman: HARRY BRIDGES, president, ILWU
SIR FRANCIS DRAKE HOTEL
Butler & Powell Streets, S.F.
Audience: No. California Sobell Committee

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Glendale May

San Francisco

Hon. MARVEL O'CONNOR, ADRIAN
SCOTT, Chairman; 250 Club judges, Fri.
Nov. 22, 8 p.m., Sir Francis Drake Hotel,
Topic: "The Sobell Case; 2 Points of
Vice." Tickets—Rm. 302, 345 Franklin St.
UN 1-1734. Donation.

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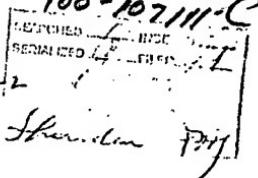
SAN FRANCISCO ELECTION

Socialists get 8% of vote

TWO SOCIALIST CANDIDATES for supervisor in the city election here polled slightly over 8% of the total vote. Frank Barbaria, electrician, got 17,082 votes and Joan Jordan, lithograph worker, got 15,633 votes. The two were endorsed by the Socialist Workers Party and had the support of Vincent Hallinan, Presidential candidate of the Progressive Party in 1952, Warren K. Billings, frame-up victim in World War I and presently chairman of the Bay Area Committee to Free Morton Sobell; George Hitchcock, noted playwright, George Olshausen, and many others who did not fully agree with the full program of the candidates.

"One of the most gratifying aspects of the campaign," said Frank Barbaria after the election, "was the support we received from the NATIONAL GUARDIAN. This was an outspoken support that I have found is widespread in Radical circles. People all the way from the social democracy on the right to members of the Communist Party have told me they were going to vote for Joan Jordan and myself."

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Berkeley, Calif.

Support Morton Sobell's plea for Justice
Dear HARVEY O'CONNOR: discuss the
issue in this case at a reception the
Hon. Harvey Nov. 23, 8:30 p.m., Town
Room, Hotel Shattuck, Berkeley, Calif.
Don. \$1. Sponsor: East Bay Sobell Com.

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Shurman P.M.

Minneapolis

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Univ. of Chicago, speaks on "Was Justice Done to Morton Sobell?" on Thurs-	
Dec. 8, 8 p.m., Minnesota Room, Leinen-	
inger Hotel, Mpls. Ausp: Minn. Comm.	
to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell.	
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Minneapolis

MALCOLM F. SHARP, Prof. of Law
U of Chicago, speaks on "Was Justice Done?"
11th Dist. Ct. Minn. Hotel on Thursday
Dec. 5 8 p.m. Minnesota Room, Inter-
Continental Hotel, Minneapolis. Room 1000
to "Secure Justice for Morton Sobell"
Adm: \$5c.

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Shanahan 193

NEW MOVES PLANNED

Sobell pleas turned down by High Court

HOPE FOR A JUDICIAL review of the trial of Morton Sobell was all but ended by the U.S. Supreme Court on Nov. 5. The Court rejected without comment two appeals for review based on defense contentions that Sobell had been illegally kidnaped in Mexico and that perjured evidence had been used against him.

On Oct. 28 the Court rejected, also without comment, a motion for a new trial based on contentions that the trial jury had been prejudiced through improper cross-examination of Mrs. Ethel Rosenberg concerning her use of the Fifth Amendment before a grand jury.

Sobell is in Alcatraz; he has served eight years of a 30-year sentence.

In a footnote to the decision the Milwaukee Journal cited the Justice Dept. and former Atty. Gen. Brownell for releasing to Look magazine a department report purporting to answer defense arguments. The Journal said: "The issue is the gross impropriety and indiscretion of the Justice Department in so obviously propagandizing just as the matter comes before the high court."

THE WORK GOES ON: The Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell which has organized his defense since 1953, said last week it would press the fight. It said: "Truth and justice cannot be brushed aside. During the past few years, despite all of the protestations by the prosecutors that justice had already been done, there has been a ground-swell of public opinion that this trial has been tainted by fraud and perjury."

Sobell's lawyers have 15 days to file for a rehearing by the Court. If the motion is denied, another resort is an appeal for executive clemency by the President.

The Committee is planning a conference of national leaders in the near future to plan the next moves.

"COURT OF THE PEOPLE": Sobell's wife and mother in a joint statement declared: "It is an unworthy thing which our great Supreme Court has done . . . What can it fear when all we seek to establish is the truth itself? We turn now to the most powerful court, the court of the people. We know that those who have read the trial record, who have studied the facts in the case, will continue their efforts on Morton's behalf. All those eminent scientists and thinkers of our country who have expressed their support before have received no answer . . . History will award a verdict of innocent to Morton, but we must find that verdict now."

The Sobell Committee pointed out that the Court's action lets stand Justice Hugo Black's statement in 1953 that the Court "has never reviewed this [Rosenberg-Sobell] record and has never reaffirmed the fairness of the trial."

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Shuster Fly

Minneapolis

MALCOLM F. SHARP, Prof. of Law,
Univ. of Chicago, speaks on "Was Justice
Done to Morton Sobell?" on Thurs.
8:30 p.m., Minnesota Room, LeM
erson Hotel, Minneapolis. Ausp. Minn. Com.
to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell.
Adm. Soc.

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J. L. C. - 7-2

QUIZZERS KEEP TRYING

Scientist scoffs at attempts to link Sputniks to spies

PROFESSIONAL witch-hunters were still trying last week to blame "spies" for Russia's scientific lead, but they were bluntly contradicted by Dr. Fred L. Whipple, director of the Smithsonian Astrophysical Observatory at Cambridge, Mass., and head of this country's satellite observation system.

He told a meeting of the Associated Press Managing Editors Assn. in New Orleans on Nov. 23: "You have no way in which you can blame spies and saboteurs for their advance. The important point about the satellites is the rate of progress by the Russians. Their rate of progress is greater than our rate of progress."

Dr. Whipple was critical of the U.S. lag in education and said: "Until the time comes when Phi Beta Kappa has the same social standing as the football player, we are going to fall behind in our technological race with the U.S.S.R."

BUSY MR. MORRIS: Two days earlier the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee at a hearing held in Philadelphia renewed its efforts to make it appear that Julius Rosenberg had delivered to the Russians secrets concerning earth satellites, atom-powered planes, antimissile weapons and space platforms. The charges were never made during the trial.

Committee Counsel Robert Morris visited David Greenglass and Harry Gold

at the Federal prison at Lewisburg, Pa., and reported his interviews with them at the committee hearing. Gold is serving 30 years and Greenglass 15 as self-confessed spies; it was their testimony that sent Ethel and Julius Rosenberg to the electric chair in 1953. Morton Sobell, tried with them as a co-conspirator, is serving a 30-year sentence in Alcatraz.

"BURY THE TRUTH": The Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell issued the following statement:

"Seldom a week passes without new developments in the Rosenberg-Sobell case. The latest use of Gold and Greenglass demonstrates the continuing effort to bury the powerful truth about this case under new lies. But the willingness of these two perjurers to recite any story to fit any occasion will only result in closer public examination of their unreliability and exposure of their false testimony in the Rosenberg-Sobell trial.

"Once again we see that this case can never be set to rest until there is a full re-examination and Morton Sobell is set free. Refusal of the courts to revise the Sobell appeals can delay but not prevent the inevitable triumph of the truth, as can be shown by the ever-growing public support for an inquiry into the facts.

"However, each day of work toward this goal is another day in Alcatraz for Morton Sobell. We must find a way for a tremendous public appeal that will unlock the doors of Alcatraz. The Rosenberg-Sobell Committee, which is now planning the next steps, draws strength from the knowledge that the NATIONAL GUARDIAN and its readers can be counted on for all possible help in this fight."

MORE SPY-SCARE: On Nov. 22 Senate committee counsel Morris urged formation of a committee to seek the release

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Stinson JPC

of Gold and Greenglass because of their cooperation with the government. He said their release now might prompt others to cooperate in the spy-hunt.

He made it clear the committee will continue its spy-scare and said that the FBI is now, on a tip from Greenglass, looking for an American "paymaster" for the Rosenberg "spy ring" who brought Russian funds from abroad to this country. He said:

"This indicates there are still unexposed members of the Rosenberg ring who may still be in scientific work. When I spoke with him [Greenglass] at Lewisburg Penitentiary yesterday [Nov. 21], he gave us the names of other scientists who may still be working with the com-

munists today. Our committee is conducting a vigorous investigation into their background."

Of five witnesses before the committee in Philadelphia, four invoked the Fifth Amendment and one was promptly suspended from his job with the Radio Corp. of America. A fifth claimed to be a former lieutenant colonel in the Russian army and said that the Russians had kidnapped some 2,000 German scientists after World War II and put them to work on Soviet projects.

CHINA VISITORS QUIZZED: Meanwhile the House Committee on Un-American Activities questioned behind closed doors four persons who were part of a youth group of 41 who visited China this summer. Following the hearings, chairman Francis E. Walter (D-Pa.) told newsmen that three of the four had invoked the Fifth Amendment in response to questions concerning Communist Party membership.

Stanley Faulkner, attorney for two of those questioned, promptly challenged this and said one of his clients had denied CP membership while the other hadn't been asked the question. Rep. Walter conceded that Faulkner was correct.



Baltimore Afro-American
Another Dixiecrat goose egg

BOOKS AND IDEAS
Fr., Nov. 29, 8 p.m.
"Roots of American Communism"
by Theodore Drizer. Reviewer:
Eug. Deck. Publ. by The Young Socialist
Fr., Dec. 6, 8 p.m.
"The Judgment of Julius & Ethel Roben-
berg" by John Wexley. Reviewer: Ollie
Turner. Comm. Young Socialist Alliance
Adm. Room, 76 5th Ave.
Auspices: Young Socialist Forum
Sponsored by Young Socialist Alliance

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Save New Year's Eve for
the year's most wonderful PARTY.
Balcony ballroom for dancing, brilliant
lighting, refreshments. Costumes \$1.00
\$1.25, at door \$1.75. To be held at 77-
5th Av. Ausp: Sobell Committee, 940
Broadway. Phone: AL 4-9883.

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St. Louis - Mo.

REPORT TO READERS

A million Americans

IN THE WAKE of the Supreme Court's bitterly disappointing refusal last month to accept for review the case of Morton Sobell, representatives of the men and women throughout the country working for justice for the young scientist met in New York last weekend and resolved to undertake within the next year to enlist a million Americans in behalf of Presidential intercession.

They will seek signatures and support for appeals concurring with one now before President Eisenhower, initiated by commentator Elmer Davis, scientist Harold Urey and others, and signed by hundreds of writers, professors, lawyers, doctors, clergymen, and eminent citizens from every part of the country. The appeals asks Presidential intervention for a new trial, an executive pardon or commutation of sentence.

Morton Sobell is serving 30 years in prison for alleged conspiracy to commit espionage. The one witness against him was an admitted perjurer with a five-year sentence hanging over his head if he refused to accommodate the prosecution. Sobell was tried with Julius and Ethel Rosenberg and, in the hysteria created by the charges against them, was convicted along with them—although in no way connected with the alleged Rosenberg conspiracy. He is serving the eighth year of his sentence and, since Thanksgiving, 1952, has been in Alcatraz Prison in San Francisco Bay.

THIS GOOD PEOPLE who, led by Sobell's wife and mother, have carried on the fight for him since the execution of the Rosenbergs in 1953, have cut out a prodigious job for themselves. Yet the course they have chosen is the only way. As with the Rosenberg Case, no court but that which convicted Sobell has ever judged the case. The recent Supreme Court denial of Sobell's motions and petitions was its third since 1952 and, although other approaches remain available in the courts, the likelihood of an American court now reopening the Rosenberg - Sobell trial for critical review

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National
Guardian
H. L. Tolson, Jr., No. 8
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J. Lewis

is seemingly as remote as it was in 1952. The case is the Achilles Heel of the U.S. Dept. of Justice and only a major public demand can force an expose of prosecution chicanery in the courts or, at least, rescue the innocent victim while he is still young enough to resume a normal life.

Sobell's supporters of course seek relief for him as quickly as possible; yet they know that the Dreyfus cast and those of Tom Mooney and Warren Billings required 20 or more years of struggle to rescue the victims. Sobell himself, from Alcatraz, in a letter to his wife Helen, is perhaps more patient than his friends on the outside. Writing of their blasted life together, he says:

"Real" success cannot always be and seldom is measured in terms of immediate attainments; and the inability to reach that for which we strive does not always connote failure. Most successes could not have been attained without the failures that preceded."

SUCCESS IN THE SECURING OF JUSTICE for Morton Sobell will require money and manpower and a high priority among the many fights for justice in our country today. The kind of priority, for example, that the Smith Act defenses have enjoyed nationwide since 1949. To win the concurrence of a million Americans will require organization where none, or only sporadic effort, now prevails in Sobell's behalf. This is the case in many of the biggest U.S. cities and, of course, in many whole states. Yet an innocent Sobell remaining in prison while government officialdom moves to parole the psychopathic liars used to create the spy hysteria around him and the Rosenbergs should have connotations for every thinking citizen, and especially to those who have fought the witch-hunt, spy-hunt from its inception.

NO GUARDIAN READER to our knowledge has ever believed the folklore of Russian spies stealing the A-bomb. Yet Sobell is in jail, barred a review of his conviction, on nothing more than an allegation, unsupported by any evidence whatsoever, of some kind of connection with this folklore of another period.

We respectfully urge every GUARDIAN reader to join in the effort now undertaken to win wide public support for Morton Sobell's deliverance. We shall do all in our power to see that an effective job is done in every community served by our paper.

Index
Ben Ratner
Jennie Ratner

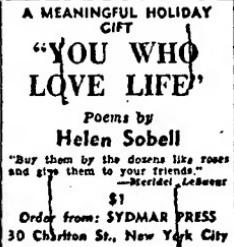
You are invited to a dinner
in honor of
BEN AND JENNIE RATNER
Sat Dec. 14, 1957 at
Hungarian Palace, 101 Southern Blvd.
Bronx, Capacity 525. For reservations
call TR 4-6171 or OL 4-1769. Auspices:
Bobell Committee.

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J. L. [Signature]



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National Guardia

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flint

Remember? . . . No room to dance
I couldn't hear the music anyhow.
Bugs got in your smile . . . Elbow in
your stomach . . . Heels on your toes.
And we ran out of everything around
2 a.m. But now we have a new place to go
to—this time we promise a bigger,
better party. Buffet table, balloon for
dancing, brilliant entertainment. All on
NEW YEAR'S EVE, 9:30 p.m. to 1:30
a.m., 11/31—At 115 W. 46 St. Concen-
tration \$15 advanced, \$1.25 at door, \$1.75.
Ausp: Sabell Comm., 840 B'way. AL 6-
9983.

National Guards

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¹⁵
— National Guardian

Announcing the year's biggest PARTY
for those young in heart who still
believe New Year's Eve would be an
old-fashioned affair full of warmth and
packed with fun. Brilliant entertainment,
brilliant ballroom for dancing.
TUES., DEC. 31, 8:30 p.m. to 9:30
a.m. at 77 5th Ave. (18-19th). Cont. ad
door \$1.75, in advance \$1.25. Auspices:
Serial Comm., 840 Broadway, AL 4-9882.

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COAST-TO-COAST: IMPRESSIONS OF AMERICA

'There is a longing for peace

By Willard E. Uphaus

MRS. UPHAUS AND I have just returned from a transcontinental auto trip which reminded us again of the magnitude of our land and the potential greatness of its people. We traveled 8,000 miles and touched and crossed 17 states. We broke bread with teachers, ministers, doctors, labor representatives, authors, social workers and their families. We sensed everywhere the deep hunger of the people for peace, but at the same time a kind of hesitation and frustration that damped bold action for peace.

Ours is a vast and varied land. We recall old farm homesteads nestled in the hills of Pennsylvania, the seemingly endless expanse of level corn-producing soil in Illinois, and sparsely settled West Kansas with its enormous fields of green fall-sown wheat. These areas reminded us of one of the contradictions of our present economic order. While huge surpluses of food age in ships and granaries, and while farmers draw hundreds of millions of dollars for not producing, tens of millions of our brothers in other lands face hunger and starvation.

SAN FRANCISCO, and the Bay area, is truly one of the most beautiful places in America. But as we were crossing the Golden Gate Bridge, after having seen the giant redwoods that thrust themselves triumphantly into the blue, Alcatraz came into view and my heart sank. We were enjoying the great outdoors, while Morton Sobell languished in that worst of all prisons. I uttered a quiet prayer for him, and for myself that I would never cease to do my part to see him free. My four-year battle with the "little McCarthy" in New Hampshire had, after all, been mild in comparison.

When, homeward bound, we crossed Arizona we saw how the desert, with irrigation, blossoms like a rose. On one side of the highway the land might be desolate and on the other it might abound with alfalfa or fruits and nuts. If man could only master his own spirit and bring it into harmony with an earth that was created for all, what a paradise this world might be.

in our land

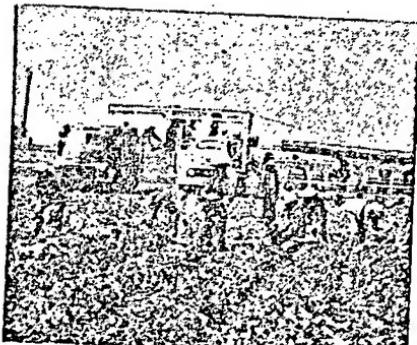
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"OURS IS A VAST AND VARIED LAND"
Old farmsteads . . . endless expanse of fields

OUR TRIP WAS TAKEN mainly to rest, visit, look, listen, meditate—to adjust the eye and our spirits to the longer view, and not to make an expert social analysis. Yet I hazard some thoughts that beset me almost every mile of the way. They are not new.

As vast as is our natural domain, its resources are not inexhaustible, and it is high time to stop those who plunder our wealth and begin to plan for the conservation and development of our land, water and mineral resources—for ourselves and future generations. The ancient prophets of Israel knew what we forget: "The earth is the Lord's, and the fullness thereof."

We are among the most brain-washed people on earth. We have been aware of the propaganda being dinned into our ears, never before were we so as when we heard radio and TV programs in home and public places. How completely canned and standardized is the cheap papulum on which the public mind is being fed! The Rev.

Edwin T. Dahlgren, president of the National Council of Churches, in a New Year's message, scored present-day religion for failing to meet the demands of justice, mercy and truth, and then went on to say that "we have occupied ourselves too much with the mint, anise and buttercup of the law." Now, fortunately, since the ascent of the sputniks, educators, clergymen and scientists are agitated over the moral stultification and intellectual flabbiness that have overtaken us.

The economy is not healthy. Fear of losing the job is very real. The managers of the status quo can easily talk about unemployment in terms of charts and percentages, and in the same breath hand out assurances that all will be well. Not until you feel the painful agitation in the breast of the individual flesh-and-blood worker can you sum up the total plight of the people. This we felt as we visited a worker in a Texas city, who has just purchased a modest home and has a wife and three children to support. Sharp cutbacks have hit a huge plane factory in which he works, and many have been laid off. His weekly take-home has shrunk. When will he be told he is no longer wanted?

THREE IS A LONGING for peace; there is considerable work going on for peace, but there is no people's movement for peace. All along we acknowledged what various peace groups are doing, but there are still unfortunate gulfs that separate us, caused by fear, distrust, sectarianism, and denominationalism: the nursing of old wounds and sheer busyness with lesser things. The people do not yet fully realize that the bomb, when it falls, will not stop to ask whether we are black or white, Communists or Methodists.

I reminisced with group after group about the Mid-Century Conference in 1950 and the Chicago Peace Congress in 1951. Is it time to make another bold move of the people? The answer was: "Not yet." Our problem is partly that of distance and separation. I wished for some magic by which I could bring progressives out of isolation and see their spirits rekindled by a sense of togetherness in a common effort.

Wanted!

in the name of
Justice

People with heart and
determination.

People who insist that
Morton Sobell must be
freed.

A new Sobell campaign is
being launched in the New
York area.

Volunteers are needed to circulate our new petitions . . .
to distribute our newspaper just off the press . . . to do office work.

With your help, New York
can set a pace for other parts
of the country in getting one
million Americans to act for
Morton Sobell.

To volunteer:
phone: AL 4-9983
or come directly to the
New York Sobell Committee
Rm. D, 940 Broadway
(22 St. entrance), N.Y.C.

NOTICE: BEGINNING MON.,
JAN. 20, THE SOBELL OFFICE
WILL BE OPEN UNTIL 9 P.M.
EVERY EVENING, MONDAY
THROUGH FRIDAY. COME &
BRING YOUR FRIENDS!

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SOUND OF TRUMPETS

Sobell Case inquiry urged

The following call for a public inquiry into the Sobell Case appears in a four-page newspaper issued this week by the National Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell. The author, Dr. Francis D. Wormuth, is an outstanding political scientist and author of *Origins of Modern Constitutionalism* and other basic works in the field. His review of the John Wexley book caused wide comment when it appeared in 1955. Additional copies of the paper containing the following article and much other new material on the Sobell Case, including a new petition form seeking executive action for Sobell, may be obtained at 10c each, \$3 a hundred and \$20 a thousand from any of the Committee addresses listed elsewhere on this page.

IN THE DECEMBER, 1955, issue of the Western Political Quarterly, I reviewed John Wexley's *The Judgment of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg*, which argues that the Rosenbergs and Morton Sobell were convicted by perjured testimony. I was greatly disturbed by the gravity and the plausibility of Wexley's accusations, and my review concluded:

"Obviously the Department of Justice cannot answer all criticisms. But unless it answers Mr. Wexley's, we must conclude that the Rosenberg case is our Dreyfus case, outdoing the first in sor-didness, cruelty and terror." So many others have arrived at the same opinion that the Department has finally made a statement.

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J. Edward Tamm	

A Mr. Pollack of the Department was instructed to prepare a report on the case, and this was "leaked" to Look magazine which published a summary on October 29.

Judging from the Look article, Mr. Pollack's study is a superficial, even frivolous, rehearsal of the government's case, which fails to meet the very serious questions raised. It is a whitewash of the prosecution; against the critics it employs what the Milwaukee Journal on November 9 characterized as "the old smear technique." Critics are Communists or simple-minded dupes of Communists—this of Albert Einstein, Harold C. Urey, Bertrand Russell, and Jean-Paul Sartre!

The Department of Justice has recognized the widespread demand for a review of the case, and has demonstrated its own unfitness to make such a review. There should be an impartial inquiry by private citizens whose ability and integrity are beyond question—perhaps even something as formal as John Dewey's audit of the Moscow trials.

I believe this because Wexley's book led me on to a thorough study of the case. I am convinced that the Rosenbergs were wrongly convicted and that Sobell, sealed away for 30 years in Alcatraz, is the Man in the Iron Mask of American Jurisprudence.

As the legal philosopher Arnold Brecht has said: "To correct a falsification of facts, to get the facts stated and acknowledged as they really are, may appear to us as the most important aspect of justice, even more important than the redress of grievances and the punishment of the evil-doer. In the last judgment, as it is envisaged with deepest awe by religious feeling, a last trumpet will sound . . ."

But must Morton Sobell wait for the last trumpet?

Sobell Committee addresses:

510 Broadway	482 North Western Av.
New York, N.Y.	Los Angeles, Calif.
Phone: AL 4-9255	Phone: Hollyw'd 4-4775
345 Franklin	20 West Jackson
San Francisco, Calif.	Chicago, Ill.
Phone: UN 1-1354	Phone: Webster 9-3695
1009 Cumberland Av.	3115 LaSalle St.
Syracuse, N.Y.	St. Louis, Mo.
Phone: T22404	Phone: FKsperit 1-4548
215 So. Lexington Pkwy	914 Plankinton Av.
St. Paul, Minnesota	Milwaukee, Wisconsin
Phone: Midway 8-3310	Phone: ME 2-1136

For a United Socialist Ticket In the 1958 Elections

— A Proposal to the Radical Movement —

IN CONSIDERING what to do in the 1958 elections, we have reached the conclusion that an unusual opportunity for running joint slates in some key areas now faces the various socialist tendencies.

We are of the opinion, moreover, that a united socialist ticket, challenging the two parties of Big Business, would meet with the approval and perhaps the enthusiasm of tens and even hundreds of thousands of militant workers.

For example, the response to the Socialist Workers candidates in the 1957 New York, Detroit and San Francisco elections indicates widespread sentiment among radical-minded workers for independent socialist electoral activity.

In addition, the stand taken by the National Guardian and such representative radical spokesmen as Vincent Hallinan, Muriel McAvoy, Warren K. Billings, George Hitchcock, and George Olshausen in favor of the Socialist Workers candidates as against the capitalist tickets, despite important disagreements with them on a number of questions, provides persuasive evidence, we believe, for the view that common action by the various socialist tendencies is possible.

Can this promising beginning in 1957 lead to something more substantial in 1958? We believe it can. A united campaign in 1958 might well end the present isolation of the American socialist movement and bring it into the main stream of political life where it rightfully belongs.

The first step in working for a united socialist ticket, it seems to us, is to open a discussion on its feasibility.

In our opinion it should be possible to work out a platform on which various tendencies can agree for the purpose of combined action to

submitting this to you
N. Y. National Guardian

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1958 elections. Once this is achieved, the organization of the campaign, the choice of candidates and electioneering plans should not offer too many difficulties.

To start the discussion, we suggest that the following propositions, with such elaboration or modification as may finally be agreed upon, be included as planks in the platform of a united socialist ticket for 1958:

(1) Socialism offers a realistic alternative to the insane drive towards thermonuclear war which the two parties of Big Business have been conducting. Replace the bipartisan, cold-war, imperialist foreign policy of the Democrats and Republicans with a socialist policy of friendship and aid to the countries of the Soviet orbit and the colonial peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America who are fighting for their freedom. End the atom-bomb tests. Dismantle the stockpiles of atomic weapons.

(2) Socialism offers the only permanent solution to the problem of capitalist depression. As an immediate measure to counterbalance the decline in employment, shorten the work-week at no decrease in take-home pay. Let the government guarantee full employment or adequate permanent relief. Convert the armaments program into a program of public works.

(3) Socialism can realize the full equality and brotherhood of all races and nationalities. Right now let the labor movement rally full support to the struggle of the Negro people for their civil rights and civil liberties. For effective FEPC legislation. For immediate enforcement of the Supreme Court order to end desegregation in the schools.

(4) Socialism stands for the deepening and extension of democracy. Repeal the witch-hunt legislation at home and free such political prisoners as Morton Sobell, Gil Green, Henry Winston, and Irving Polash. For political freedom throughout the Soviet bloc. End the ballot restrictions on minority parties in the United States.

(5) Socialists favor the building of a labor party based on the unions and would urge such a party to adopt a socialist program. In the absence of a labor party, the socialist movement calls on unionists to register their protest against the anti-labor policies of the capitalist parties by voting socialist. Against the support of capitalist parties and candidates; for independent political action.

We urge that our proposal for a united socialist ticket in 1958 be considered with fraternal understanding. We want to arrive at the most effective electoral policy in 1958 and are ready to consider all other viewpoints. May we hear from you either directly or through your comments to the National Guardian?

— National Committee, Socialist Workers Party

116 University Place, New York 3, N.Y.

What will you do?

NEW YORK, N.Y.

There is a wonderful man who has a favorite greeting for his friends: "What have you done for Morton Sobell today?" This is a question each one of us should ask ourselves as Sobell alone in his Alcatraz cell faces another night of his 8th year of imprisonment.

Will you write to us telling what you can do to help in our appeal for action by One Million Americans? The National and New York office is at 940 Broadway (entrance on 22d St.), New York.

If you live in the New York area, please come to the office to volunteer. We are open each week night until 9 p.m. If you live elsewhere, write and we will send you material and the address of your nearest Sobell office.

Whatever we do is a small sacrifice compared to the courageous fight of Morton Sobell, who wrote recently: "It's a really rainy night out with the wind howling. It's so long, in time and vision, that I can hardly recall the meaning of the warmth of being inside a home, or any place but a cell house."

Ted Jacobs
for the Sobell Committee

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Scobell

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Berkeley, Calif.
Celebrate Washington's Birthday and
help free Martin Gobell. PARTY, 7 p.m.
(above college), New Alcatraz, Berkeley.
Entertainment, refreshments. Don. \$1. Sponsor:
East Bay Gobell Committee.

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FOR SOCIALISM

Midwest youth parley unites many groups

Special to the Guardian

CHICAGO
FIFTEEN CAMPUSES and a score of American and Canadian cities were represented here this month as the Midwest Conference on "Perspectives for Socialist Youth" brought together representatives of virtually every tendency of the radical left for a weekend of discussion. The conference was organized by the Socialist Youth Committee of Chicago.

Attention was on problems of critical significance to young people. "Recession and Depression," "Juvenile Delinquency," "The Negro Struggle," "Peace and the H-Bomb," "Socialism and Democracy," were discussed in work sessions led by members of a number of recently organized socialist youth clubs throughout the Midwest.

A special panel on the "State of Civil Liberties" considered the seizure of passports from the 41 American visitors to China; the Sobell case; witchhunts on the campus; the army discharge cases; and the campaign to free the last Smith Act

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Herblock in Washington Post
"Fine—now all we need to do is jack it
up and put a school under it."

victims—Gilbert Green and Henry Winston.

Sam Reed, one of the eight Cleveland Taft-Hartley defendants recently convicted of "conspiracy" to file a false non-communist affidavit, was added to the panel, and analyzed the significance of the case to the trade union movement and to civil liberties in general.

THE PROOF: In its final session the conference unanimously endorsed resolutions demanding return of the right to travel to all Americans; an end to H-bomb testing; and freedom for Green and Winston. It sent greetings to the Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell; and to the nine Negro students attending Central High School in Little Rock, Ark., "for their valiant efforts on behalf of the struggle for minority rights."

Participants felt that the conference proved that a socialist youth movement is not altogether the property of an "era that has passed." Age of registered participants ranged from 14 to 32, with a mean in the early twenties. Newly formed clubs in cities, colleges, and high schools predominated. Members and former members of the Labor Youth League, Young Socialist League, Socialist Workers Party, Socialist Party, along with libertarians and independents, showed that a common basis does exist for discussion and action.

The conference adopted a policy of mutual aid in support of and establishment of new independent, non-exclusive clubs throughout the country. It advanced the regroupment discussion on the Left to a new level of significance to the socialist movement as a whole.

Movie: "Heila Sobell Wins in TV Grill-
ing".
Talk: Next Steps to Free Sobell" by Herve
Perkins, Exec. Secy. Chl. Sobell
Committee.
P.M., March 11, 8:15 p.m.—Millitant Labor
Forum, 777 W. Adams St.

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HELEN SOBELL
TRAIL, MARCH 14, 2 P.M., The Mackow
Will's, 21 Swan Lane, Levittown, L.I.
For directions: phone PErching 3-072.
Please plan to attend. Support Justice
for Morton Sobell

NY 100-10741-C

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L. S. [Signature]

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Mar. 10, 1958

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WE'RE MOBILIZED FOR FREEDOM!
WANTED: YOU—and all your friends
Resching slavers with our
FOR: APPEAL TO THE PEOPLE OF
on behalf of MORTON SOBELL
JUSTICE Depends on YOU! JOIN US:
Every Sat.—11 a.m.-2 p.m.
NOW Sundays—1:30 to 4 p.m.
AT: The L.A. Social Comm. Office
662 No. Western Ave. Suite 2, Rm. 4
Phone: HOLLYWOOD 4-4738.

100-107441-C 268

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MAR 14 1958	
FBI - NEW YORK	

J. L. [Signature]

Justice depends on All of Us... Please read, sign and Mail now!

Dear Guardian Friend:

We of the Western States accept a pledge
of 30,000 signatures in support
of the National campaign for Presidential
Action to Free Morton Sobell.

We ask you to join with us to help reach the
National goal of 100,000 signatures by April.

RECORDED FROM THE
N.Y. *National Guardians*
EDITION _____
DATED 2/16/58
PAGE _____
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**JUSTICE
IN YOUR
NAME!**

This Ad is addressed to you by Sobell supporters from:

ARIZONA

Phoenix
Tucson

CALIFORNIA

Aubury
Baldwin Park
Berkeley
Compton
Fresno
Glendale
Inglewood
Long Beach
Los Angeles
Marin County
Oakland

Ontario
Palo Alto
Pasadena
Petaluma
Redwood City
Sacramento
San Diego
San Fernando
San Francisco
San Jose
San Mateo
San Pedro
Santa Barbara
Santa Monica
Southgate
Stockton

COLORADO

Denver

NEW MEXICO

Albuquerque

OREGON

Portland

UTAH

Salt Lake City

WASHINGTON

Seattle
Spokane

**VANCOUVER, BC.,
CANADA**

HERE ARE THE 2 ADDRESSES

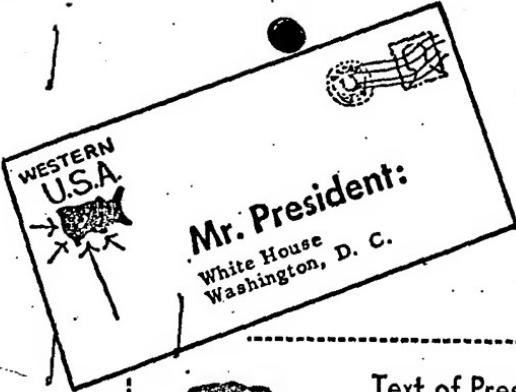
If you live in the Northwest: WRITE
San Francisco Sobell Committee
345 Franklin Street
San Francisco 2, California

If you live in the Southwest: WRITE
Los Angeles Sobell Committee
452 North Western Avenue
Los Angeles 4, California

Important—Please Mail Today!

If you live elsewhere in the United States
Please contact the NATIONAL OFFICE—

NATIONAL SOBELL COMMITTEE
940 Broadway
New York 10, New York



Dr. W.E.B. DuBois
for his
A RECEIPT
CUT OUT AND
MAIL
TODAY



Text of Presidential Appeal

BECAUSE OUR COUNTRY

has the strength to recognize possible errors and the humanity to be merciful;

BECAUSE THOUSANDS OF AMERICANS

believe that Morton Sobell did not have a fair trial; consider his 30-year sentence in Alcatraz cruel and inhuman punishment;

BECAUSE MORTON SOBELL

has steadfastly maintained his innocence throughout his seven years of imprisonment and continues his efforts to secure a new trial;

for these reasons I join with my fellow Americans in asking you to return Morton Sobell to his wife and children through executive pardon or commutation, or by instructing the Attorney General to recommend a new trial.

NAME

ADDRESS

CITY STATE

Enclosed find my contribution of \$.....

I pledge \$..... In days.

Please send me additional petitions to circulate among my friends. (Each petition has space for 10 signatures).

If there is a Sobell Committee in my area—I will join it.

If there is no Sobell Committee in my area, I will help to form one.

Please put me on your mailing list for future material.

If you live in the Northwest: WRITE

San Francisco Sobell Committee
345 Franklin Street
San Francisco 2, California

If you live in the Southwest: WRITE

Los Angeles Sobell Committee
462 North Western Avenue
Los Angeles 4, California

National Guardian

Berkeley, Calif.

Celebrate Washington's Birthday and
help save Morton Sobell. PARTY, Feb.
22, 8:30 p.m., 2124 Alcatraz, Berkeley
(above college). New Sobell film, enter-
tainment, refreshments. Don. \$1. Spon-
sor: East Bay Sobell Committee.

2/17/58

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Russell on religion -the case for reason

BERTRAND RUSSELL has heard rumors that people think he is less anti-religious than he used to be. Scratching them firmly in a preface to this collection of essays "on religion and related subjects," he reaffirms that he thinks "all the great religions—Buddhism, Hinduism, Christianity, Islam and Communism—both untrue and harmful." He adds that "as a matter of logic, since they disagree, not more than one of them can be true." The reader may be left wondering whether there is not some truth in all of them, and whether by the end of the book Russell has not in effect said so.

One can agree with most of his points and still find a curiously old-fashioned note in Russell on Religion. Leaving aside whether communism and its often un-communist record can properly be roasted in the same pot, organized Christianity's un-Christian record is well-known to all who have honestly examined it. But is this horse worth further belaboring just now? Editor Paul Edwards of N. Y. University believes it is, in view of the new flood of religious hypocrisies in the U. S.

CERTAINLY RUSSELL, as a still-active campaigner against the cult of violence and a champion of justice for Morton Sobell, could claim to be more "Christian" than the vast majority of believers. And he is passionately concerned to liberate believers from the fear ("of the mysterious, of defeat, of death") which causes them to embrace supernatural faiths.

CLIPPING FROM THE
N. Y. *National Guardsman*

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3/3/58

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REPORT TO READERS

Who's counting?

PERHAPS A SHORT CHEER is called for at this point, as our drive for 10,000 new GUARDIAN readers enters its second month. At press time for this issue upwards of 1,400 new introductory subs had been received.

However, our analysis of the yield to date indicates that those old standbys, our Buck of the Month pledgers, have been doing most of the sub-getting—paying special heed to our monthly reminder that pledge dollars will do double duty if accompanied by the names of new, trial subscribers. The next biggest yield has come from people renewing their subs for '58, taking advantage of our offer to include one new trial subscriber free with the new \$5 renewal price.

The rest have been coming in steadily, one, two or three at a time via the group sub blank on p. 8. We have already mailed out some 75 copies of the late Rep. Vito Marcantonio's speeches and writings, I Vote My Conscience, as a free premium for three new readers. Of course many more people have already sent us one or two readers toward winning a "Marc" book, but without putting a slide-rule on the problem, we can safely estimate that so far not more than 1,000 of you current readers have pitched in.

THIS MEANS that only one in each 35 GUARDIAN readers has been able thus far to find one single, solitary soul who will give the GUARDIAN a 13-week trial. There are a lot of factors behind this statistic, we know. One is that abiding old devil, apathy. But mainly we think the problem is that there is so little hell a-popping Left of Center these days in these United States. Yet lack of organization does not necessarily mean lack of contact with good-thinking individuals, nor does it mean that everybody is temporarily inactive.

On the contrary, you yourself are quite probably involved in getting signatures on petitions to ban the H-bomb tests, to seek Presidential intervention for Morton Sobell, to win freedom for the remaining Smith Act victims, to help carry civil liberties battles successfully through the courts, to abolish the Congressional witch-hunts—not to mention a baker's dozen of vital defenses throughout the country.

What newspaper do you read which does more to publicize and stimulate such actions than the GUARDIAN? Would not each of these causes benefit if more people knew about them and would buckle down to work on them?

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J. Lewis

IF NONE of these arguments can budge you, how about pitching in just to win yourself a free copy of the "Marc" book? There's some mighty fine reading in those 494 pages—Marcantonio as a legislator was a model of what a people's representative ought to be. For example, from the first round he fought the Dies Committee and its successors. Not till ten years later did the Supreme Court get around to opining (in the 1957 Watkins decision) what Marc stated in Nov. 1947:

"If the investigation does not come within a field over which Congress has the power to legislate, then that investigation . . . is illegal, and anyone who is questioned in such an investigation has a right to refuse to answer any and every question."

Later in the same argument he said:

"It seems that this Committee and the Congress . . . have taken the position that democracy is synonymous with the rule of monopoly capital . . . that anyone who protests against the rule of monopoly capital . . . anyone who seeks a social and economic change is subversive . . ."

"It is a repetition of history. It was done this way in Germany, it was done this way in Italy, and if I have to be alone again in this Congress, I will cast my vote against it ever happening in the United States of America."

THE SUPREME COURT is still a decade behind Marc on that point of view, but a lot of plain citizens are now beginning to see the actions of Congressional investigators in very much the same light.

These are the people we need and want for new GUARDIAN readers—and you know who they are in your neck of the woods. Let's sign them up for a 13-week seminar in what's really going on in the world today.

And when you get your copy of the Marcantonio book, pass it around with some marked passages in it. People might like to see for themselves how a real Congressman represents his constituents.

—THE GUARDIAN

Aloha

HONOLULU, T.H.
The enclosed check (\$50) is
in honor of seven fine citizens
(the Hawaii Seven Smith Act
defendants) exonerated by the
Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals.
Please use this to continue with
your grand little machine gun,
the NATIONAL GUARDIAN.

May we all never stop until
Morton Sobell and all others
who are unjustly persecuted are
freed.

Adela Rosenstein

CLIPPING FROM THE

N. Y. National Guardian

FBI - NEW YORK

PATRON

3/3/58

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WHEN FEDERAL JUDGE HAROLD R. MEDINA, who presided at the first Smith Act trial, announced his retirement from the bench March 1, he said he planned "to begin to live like a human being." This, he said, was to include spending time on his 46-foot twin diesel cruiser because "believe me I love that boat." Court work he complained, had forced him "to give up billiards, but now I'll be able to play every Wednesday night at the University Club." In summing up his career he characterized himself as an "extremely liberal man, and most certainly not a reactionary. I am not a conformist, either. I was the first man in my class in Princeton to wear a mustache." A possible Medina replacement will be another non-conformist, Irving Kaufman, who sentenced Ethel and Julius Rosenberg to death and Morton Sobell to 30 years.

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National Guards

3/3/58

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THE EAGLE SIGHT IN A CLOUDY DAY DO YOU HEAR ME?

Sobell Wins Removal To Atlanta

CLIPPING FROM THE
N. Y. *National Guard*

DATED Mar. 11, 1958

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...and could work in
Atlanta for a month and then
return to his position in California.
He HICKEN in a letter to his
Confidant Sunday that he should
not expect about three or four weeks
of leave indication that he would
be leaving but one in addition to the
vacation period when he having been
away from his wife for so long.
He said he believed that those orders
in his opinion clearest defeat believed
that he would not be able to get
anywhere else to go to and his
possessions and again
he had no money to go with him.
He added however, on writing to Atlanta
under these conditions very recently,
this is my last night in Atlanta and do
not think not in the early hours of the
morning I have this kind of vacation or
one month or even longer to Atlanta
I would like to go back to California
and will be on long journey and probably
welcome one both in their

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WE ARE PLEASED TO ANNOUNCE John Halem and Rose Sobell in their
long and strenuous efforts which have helped them in this case, and
in many others, continue to remain at the forefront of the struggle against the
GHETTO AND MAFIA, uncompromised, uncompromising, uncompromised. And in pa-
rliamentary work we began to unfold the tragic story of the dread in-
justice to the Rosenberg and Sobell families in the Ethel-ray In-
vestigation of 1953. A world outcry failed to save the Rosenbergs' lives
in 1953. But while it was condemned, enough was left Sobell free
to recover in an interim victory in that fight. His sympathetic statement is
asked in an appeal now before the President. Turned by many dis-
tinguished Americans to which hundreds of new names are being
added every day, we call upon you to support our efforts.
We ask that you to write now to Helen Sobell's office, 1600 New
York Avenue, N.W., asking her to add your name to those seeking her imme-
diate freedom.

WE KNOW YOU JOIN US IN OUR RESPECT AND ADMIRATION FOR JOHN
AND ROSE SOBELL, for their ceaseless effort to free the man they know
is innocent. And there, more selfless people it has hardly been for
years. Above all else, and should help crown their stellar efforts with
victoria in the future.

THE GUARDIAN

page 2

March 10, 1958

NATIONAL
GUARDIAN
the progressive newsmagazine

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March 10, 1958

REPORT TO READERS

Sobell moved off Alcatraz

(Continued from Page 1)

and for what it means in terms of progress. Imagine—being able to see the length and breadth of the land after such a period of close confinement. To see the people, at work, at play, the engines, the rivers, the fields, the houses . . .

"In such cases as this, what is happening now, one looks for cause and effect. We have the effect, but what was the cause? You will thank everyone for me, as well as for yourself and the children, for their efforts. Each will understand my thanks. I'm sure this will give everyone a lift, even as it does me; for which I am very glad."

SON HEARS THE NEWS: The news reached many before Sobell's letter reached his wife, since he had also written to his California lawyer, Benjamin Dreyfus. Mrs. Sobell was in Boston when Dreyfus confirmed to her on Tuesday night, Feb. 25, that the transfer was in progress. She telephoned her home in New York, where Sobell's mother, Rose, was "baby-sitting" with 9-year-old Mark, the Sobell son. Helen Sobell tried to keep a note of excitement out of her voice as she told her husband's mother, and they discussed whether Mark should be told so late at night.

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info purposes
only*

Hear HELEN BOBELL talk on
"Justice for Morton Sobell"
Fri., March 31, 1 p.m., Adelphi Hall,
100 W. 45 St. (14th floor).
Adm. \$1.50. Socialist Alliance—extra:
Film of TV Interview of Mrs. Bobell

N. Y. *Internal Security*

EDITION

DATED 3/17/58

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Los Angeles

WE'RE MOBILIZED FOR FREEDOM!
WANTED: YOU—and all your friends
Reaching sister with our
FOR: APPEAL TO THE PRESIDENT
on behalf of MORTON SOEWELL
JUSTICE: Depends on YOU! JOIN US:
Every Sat.—11 a.m.-3 p.m.
NOW Sundays—1 p.m. to 4 p.m.
AT: The L.A. Southern Division
102 No. Wilshire Ave., Suite 2, P.A. 4
Phone: Hollywood 5-1222

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LOS ANGELES



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REPORT TO READERS

The press and Sobell

Chang et al.

N. Y. National Guards

EDITED

DATED 3/17/58

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FBI MEMPHIS

OF ALL THE NEWSPAPERS REACHING US, or that we hear about, none but the GUARDIAN gave extensive coverage to what we consider the highly important story of the removal of Morton Sobell from Alcatraz Prison Feb. 24. The Times in New York, for example, gave the story one inch of space. The Herald Tribune printed the same one-inch lead paragraph, with a few more sentences quoting the Bureau of Prisons as stating that Sobell's destination, Atlanta, was also a "maximum security" prison. At the same time an International News Service dispatch in the Philadelphia Enquirer quoted Myrtle Alexander, acting Prison Director, as explaining that Sobell had been judged no longer in need of the maximum security imposed at Alcatraz. And the San Francisco Chronicle quoted the acting warden at Alcatraz as saying that the transfer was based on "a sufficient record of good work and good conduct."

We think the transfer was based on the hard work and unceasing demand of GUARDIAN readers, in the main, for Sobell's transfer and for more than that—a new trial or outright freedom because it is about time our government started to undo some of the strong-arm, perjury and frameup of the McCarthy era.

WE AWAIT WITH INTEREST your report on how the Sobell story was treated in your home newspapers, if at all, and whatever editorial comment may have been printed. From the people we know who got the news, via the GUARDIAN and the Sobell Committees throughout the country, we can report great satisfaction and an evidence everywhere of a new lift for the campaign to win Presidential intervention for Sobell.

In cities where the MGM film of the Dreyfus Case, *I Accuse*, is showing, Sobell Committees are collecting signatures at film theatres from people who can now see the obvious parallels in the two cases.

From Prof. Francis D. Wormuth, authority on constitutional law at the University of Utah, Mrs. Helen Sobell received the following statement drawing one of these parallels:

"The very indefensibility of the verdict in the Dreyfus Case led the French government to fight deeper to cover up its mistakes; but the aroused conscience of France finally won.

"Our Justice Dept. appears equally afraid to reopen the Sobell Case, which bears so striking a resemblance to the Dreyfus Case. But the hysteria that led to the conviction has disappeared; and it may not be long before an informed public opinion prompts the government to agree to a retrial for Morton Sobell."

We doubt that you'll see Prof. Wormuth's statement in your home newspaper, or in any other national newsmagazine than the GUARDIAN. Therefore we urge you to preserve the quotation of it here, for your own use in helping bring about the "informed public opinion" which Prof. Wormuth relies on to win ultimate justice for Sobell.

WE THINK, TOO, in all modesty, that the best way to build an "informed public opinion" on the Sobell case—and also the Smith, Taft-Hartley, McCarran and other invasions of rights and liberties and all the great campaigns for a better nation and world—is to introduce your friends to the GUARDIAN. The GUARDIAN made the initial fight on the Rosenberg-Sobell Case back in 1951 and hardly a week has passed in the intervening years when our columns have not reported and urged forward the campaign for justice for this wronged man—with a high priority among the many other wrongs to be righted.

The other day a man walked into our office and handed us \$100. "I notice," he said, "that you campaign for every cause and defense worth fighting for in your paper; and I suspect that a lot of the money you help raise for other people might otherwise come to you. This is in part payment of the accumulated debt we all owe the GUARDIAN."

We don't expect you to peel off \$100 in concurrence with the foregoing tribute (although we'll take it with thanks if you have it to pass our way) but we do look for a boost from you with your friends and neighbors who are as concerned as you are with righting the wrongs around us.

"One Buck for Honest News"—and usually news your friends can't get elsewhere than in the columns of the GUARDIAN. Fill out the coupon on p. 3.

—THE EDITORS

NEW YORK, N.Y.

While during the past years an increasing number of newspapers throughout the country have been taking an interest in Morton Sobell's case, it is the NATIONAL GUARDIAN that has been crusading on the case from the beginning.

We have always taken courage from the very special interest and feeling of dedication to our case on the part of every person on the staff, in each department of the paper.

Ted Jacobs,
for the Sobell Committee

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BROOKLYN, N.Y.

I have written as follows to Director of Prisons James V. Bennett in Washington concerning Morton Sobell's transfer to Atlanta:

"This action may or may not have been initiated by your department. Nevertheless, thanks are due to you. For a certainty, had you, as head of the Bureau of Prisons, been in opposition to this transfer your authority would have prevented its consummation.

"The confinement of such a man in Alcatraz, associated in the public mind with the worst type of prisoner, is ipso facto, to cast him in the same mold, spontaneously creating against him a prejudice not germane to his case. If or when this case should be reopened for a new trial or come under consideration for clemency, the transfer to Atlanta will constitute what I might term a psychological change of venue which cannot fail to work to his advantage.

"I can only say to you and to any of your associates who were instrumental in this move—"for this relief, much thanks!"

Muriel Symington

National
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J. L. Hender 239

Helen Sobell's transfer

NEW YORK, N.Y.

When my husband wrote me his wonderful letter telling about his transfer from Alcatraz, he asked that I thank everyone for him. I know that among the first he would like to thank are the GUARDIAN and all of its readers who have given so much of themselves to help us during these trying years. It makes me happy to share with you the fruits of all the work that has been done.

His transfer is very important for our family because of the great improvement in conditions. But more than that, his being moved from "The Rock" is symbolic of a new hope that we can see and feel.

This is a first step toward his freedom, and toward establishing the truth in the Rosenberg-Sobell case. We take heart knowing that we ourselves can work much more effectively now, and that all of those who have supported our appeals will redouble their efforts.

Our sincerest thanks to all of you.

Helen Sobell

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N. Y. National Guardian

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DATED 3/17/58

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Guardian

SEN. LANGER: 'MIGHTY NICE'

Sobell transfer to Atlanta completed

THE TRANSFER of Morton Sobell from Alcatraz to Atlanta federal prison in Georgia was completed March 7 after a five-day bus trip from Leavenworth, Kansas, where he was held for a weekend stopover. He left Alcatraz early on the morning of Mon., Feb. 24. His wife, Helen, expects to visit him March 31 and April 1. Sobell was convicted with Julius and Ethel Rosenberg in 1951 for conspiracy to commit espionage and sentenced to 30 years in prison. He had been in Alcatraz since 1952.

One of the first to congratulate Mrs. Sobell on the transfer was the Rev. Peter McCormack, now-retired Protestant chaplain at Alcatraz, who wrote:

"Now that the first step has been

taken, we will continue to believe that right will triumph and our hopes be fulfilled."

Sen. William Langer, whom Mrs. Sobell visited in her husband's behalf, wrote: "It is just mighty nice . . ." Dr. Stephen Love of Northwestern U. Law School called the transfer "a tremendous step toward freedom and vindication;" and Prof. Malcolm Sharp, author of *Was Justice Done in the Rosenberg-Sobell Case?* expressed satisfaction that "changes for the better are indeed possible." Author Waldo Frank expressed the hope that the "day of freedom" might be very near "for your unjustly prosecuted husband."

National Guardian

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**Sobell case meeting
in Brooklyn March 30**

A PUBLIC meeting has been set by the Brownsville-East New York Committee to Free Morton Sobell to bring the issues of the case to the community

for Sunday, March 30, 8 p.m., at Sunrise Manor, 1638 Pitkin Av., Brooklyn.

Featured speaker will be Yuri Suhl, author and poet. A film of the Sobell story will also be shown. Admission is 49c.

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A HOP TO THE BEEHIVE BY THE GUARDS

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Los Angeles

WE'RE MOBILIZED FOR FREEDOM!
WANTED: YOU—and your friends
Reaching across with
S.O.S.: APPEAL TO THE PRESIDENT
on behalf of MORTON SOBELL
JUSTICE: Demand that YOU JOIN US!
NOW Every Sat., 11 a.m.-1 p.m.
Sunday—1:30 to 4 p.m.
AT: The L.A. Sobell Comm. Office
463 No. Western Av., Suite 3, L.A. 4
Phone: Hollywood 4-4735

NationalGuardian

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St. Paul, Minn.



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YOU HELPED MORTON SOBELL WIN
TRANSFER FROM ALCATEZ — NOW
HELP SET HIM FREE! Special Brooklyn
"Appeal for Freedom" meeting. Hear
former author of "The House That
Hated Him," Dr. Martin Niemöller. Starting
him, Sat., MARCH 28, 8 p.m., Sunnyside
Vapor, 1628 Pitkin Av. (nr. Bristol St.),
Brooklyn. Cont. 47c. Auspices: Brown-
ville-East N.Y. Committee to Free Mor-
ton Sobell.

National Guardian

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CUT OUT AND
MAIL
TODAY

Memo to

Sobell Committee
940 B'way, New York 10

I WANT to join with friends
and honored guests at the
memorable New York dinner
celebrating Morton Sobell's
transfer from Alcatraz and
appealing for his complete
freedom. Please be sure to
reserve my place at TAVERN
ON THE GREEN, MON.
APRIL 21, 6:30 P.M.

Enclosed \$..... for reser-
vations in my name at \$10 per
person.

I cannot attend. Enclosed
is my contribution.

Name _____

Address _____

City State

N.Y. National Guardian

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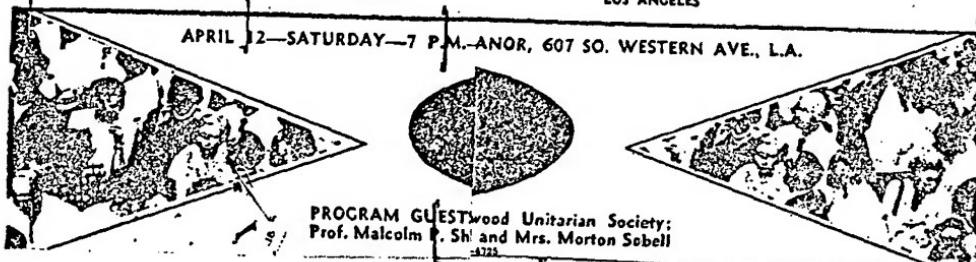
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LOS ANGELES

LOS ANGELES

APRIL 12—SATURDAY—7 P.M.—ANOR, 607 SO. WESTERN AVE., L.A.

PROGRAM GUESTwood Unitarian Society;
Prof. Malcolm R. Shi and Mrs. Morton Sobell
-4725



National Guardian

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Stevens 3/31/58

WE'RE MOBILIZED FOR FREEDOM!
WANTED: YOU—and all your friends—
to join us in signing our petition
FOR: APEAL TO THE PRESIDENT
on behalf of MORTON S. STONE.
JUSTICE: Depends on YOU! JOIN US!
Every Sat.—11 a.m.-3 p.m.
NOW
AT: The L.A. B'nai B'rith Center
462 No. Western Av., Suite 3, L.A. 36
Phone: Hollywood 4-4728.

CLIPPING FROM THE
National Guardsman

N. Y.

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DATED

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National Guardsman

YOU HELPED MORTON SOBELL WIN
TRANSFER FROM ALCATRAZ — NOW
HELP SET HIM FREE! Special Brooklyn
"Appeal for Freedom" meeting. Honored
guest author: Dr. Martin Suhl. See exciting
list. SUN., MARCH 26, 8 p.m., Sunrise
Mikor, 1628 Pitkin Ave., Brooklyn 815.
Brooklyn Cont. 48c. Auspices: Brownsville-East N.Y. Committee to Free Morto-
n Sobell.

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□ BUREAU OR DIVISION

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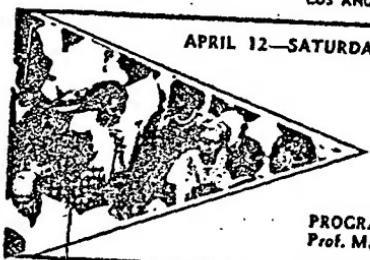
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LOS ANGELES

LOS ANG

APRIL 12—SATURDAY—7 P.M.—\$10 PER PERSON—PARK MANOR, 607 SO. WES



PROGRAM GUESTS: Rev. Erwin A. Gaede, Westwood Unitarian Society
Prof. Malcolm P. Sharp, Univ. of Chicago Law School and Mrs. Morton Sobell

Auspices: L.A. Sobell Committee, NO 4-4725

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SAN FRANCISCO

Celebrate with Helen Sobell the day
of the Alcatraz transfer—first step
toward Morton's freedom.

HEAR

MALCOLM SHARP

Professor of Law, U. of Chicago

HELEN SOBELL

reporting on visit with Morton in
Atlanta

FRI., APRIL 11, 8 P.M.

44 Page St., S.F.

Adm. \$5 or one filled petition
Calif. Council of Sobell Com.

National Guardian

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CUT OUT AND
MAIL
TODAY

Memo to

Sobell Committee
940 B'way, New York 10

I WANT to join with friends and honored guests at the memorable New York dinner celebrating Morton Sobell's transfer from Alcatras and appealing for his complete freedom. Please be sure to reserve my place at TAVERN ON THE GREEN, MONDAY, APRIL 21, 6:30 P.M.

Enclosed \$..... for reservations in my name at \$10 per person.

I cannot attend. Enclosed is my contribution.

Name _____

Address _____

City _____

State _____

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NATIONWIDE PETITION CAMPAIGN

Sobell dinners in L. A. and N. Y.

LARGE DINNER meetings in Los Angeles and New York this month will celebrate the transfer of scientist Morton Sobell from Alcatraz prison to Atlanta, nearly 3,000 miles nearer his family and friends in New York.

Both events will spark the nationwide petition campaign asking the President to intervene for a new trial or freedom for Sobell, convicted with Ethel and Julius Rosenberg in 1951 for conspiracy to commit espionage and sentenced to 30 years in prison. Hundreds of prominent Americans initiated the appeal to the President, citing doubts of Sobell's guilt and misgivings over the conduct of his trial.

One of the initiators of the appeal for presidential intervention, Rev. Peter McCormack, former Alcatraz chaplain, will be a principal speaker at the New York dinner meeting Monday evening, April 21, at the Tavern on the Green in Central Park. Rev. McCormack, a Presbyterian, knew Sobell at Alcatraz during the five years he spent there before his transfer late in February.

On April 12 at the Los Angeles dinner, at Park Manor, 607 So. Western Ave., the principal speaker will be Prof. Malcolm Sharp of the U. of Chicago Law School and one of the Rosenbergs' defense staff during their last appeals to the Supreme Court. Prof. Sharp's book,

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Was Justice Done? is an authoritative work on the trials of the Rosenbergs and Sobell.

Helen Sobell, wife of the imprisoned scientist, will report to both dinner meetings and to a meeting in San Francisco April 11, on her first face-to-face meetings with her husband in five years. On her visits to Alcatraz heavy plate glass separated them and conversation was by telephone connection.

Reservations for the dinner meetings may be obtained at \$10 each from the Los Angeles Sobell Committee, 462 No. Western Ave.; and the New York Sobell Committee, 940 Broadway.

Several prominent names have been added to the petition to the President initiated by commentator Elmer Davis, Nobel Prize winners Harold Urey and Linus Pauling, and others. The new sign-

ers include Dr. Bernard M. Bass, Louisiana State U.; Profs. Louis T. Safer, Paul Holmer and Cyrus P. Barnum, U. of Minnesota; Sam Locke, author of the Broadway play Fair Game; Frank Boyd, president, Minneapolis Sleeping Car Employees Union; Rev. Albert E. Myers, Jeromeville, Ohio.

A mother's gratitude
BRONX, N.Y.

When the wonderful news came of my son's transfer from Alcatraz, I was going into the hospital for an operation of my eye. Therefore, I wasn't able to write you of the gratitude that was in my heart for everything

the GUARDIAN has done. Now, I am recovering, and I want to thank you and all of the GUARDIAN readers for your efforts.

I want to express my very warm feeling toward the many, many people in the Sobell committees throughout the country who are giving so much of themselves for Morton's freedom.

This has been a long and hard fight for our family. But we have been given great energy and courage by the devotion of so many thousands of people. The transfer from Alcatraz shows that our voices will be heard and that there is great hope that we can soon bring Morton home again. I know that we can count on everyone to work harder than ever now.

Rose Sobell

National Guardian

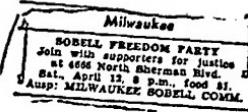
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Los Angeles

WE'RE MORALIZED FOR FREEDOM!
WANTED! YOU—and all your friends
Joining figures with our
FOR: APPEAL TO THE PRESIDENT
on behalf of MORTON SOBELL
JUSTICE: Depends on YOU! JOIN US!
Every Sat.—11 a.m.-3 p.m.
NOW: 10th & Spring Sts., 13th to 14th
AT: The L.A. Solid Comm. Office
462 No. Western Av., Suite 3, L.A. 4
Phone: HOLlywood 4-4712.

National Guardsmen

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the SPECTATOR

Where's my dough go?

WITH THE TAX deadline approaching, my eyes blurred from study of tables supposed to show whether I owe the government more money than my employer withheld from my pay last year. My thoughts began to wander: What do they do with my tax money? For example, what happened to the tax they took out of my pay last week? A stub tells me it came to \$18.10.

How was it divided? I found myself computing like this:

"They allocated 25c of it toward replacing the fuel used by the French plane that bombed the Tunisian border town of Sakiет-Sidj-Youcef."

A dollar went toward travel expenses of a diplomat assigned to urge Norway to accept missile bases.

Five cents to buy a new typewriter ribbon for the Pentagon public relations office, which persuaded the U.S. press

to give greater prominence to the "birth of a baby" in America than to the bomb that fell on a South Carolina farm.

Twenty-five cents for a calendar to help the AEC select



London Daily Express

Stop worrying—the Alex. Leon Co. always finds me."

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Two dollars toward the lunch tab of a Central Intelligence agent making contacts abroad.

Twenty-five cents to buy another luncheon for Chiang Kai-shek (the "rest world's" best friend in Asia).

Fifty cents to help pay for Dulles' obstacle course to a summit conference.

Twenty-five cents to polish up the crystal ball studied by the political economists who advised Eisenhower to predict prosperity by March.

One cent to help print a letterhead for the President's Civil Rights Commission so it can answer pleas for help.

Twenty-five cents towardenerating the new 40-cent postage stamp for the 40 one if the "lesser evils" Democrats win.

Twenty-five cents for the Justice Dept. division in charge of convincing the Supreme Court not to review the Morton Sobell case.

A similar sum for promotion of the legal expert who took up the Tamm-Hartley "conspiracy" indictments in Cleveland; and \$60 toward a filing case to keep buried the 400-page FBI report on Little Rock.

\$100 toward the cost of the microphones used in the Senate Select Committee's campaign to create sentiment for legislation to oustbreak his unions.

A dollar for the retirement pension fund for all the liberal scholars who were losing their jobs because their appropriations were voted for the House Un-American Activities Committee and the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee.

A quarter to help soundproof Secy. Benson's office to muffle the sound of every third farmer being plowed under.

We tried at every third farmer's field to something like I didn't complete my list which adds up to something like half-a-million bucks at my \$100 contribution. It seemed too crazy to try to account for the remaining eight bucks. It would be handy if the Treasury Dept. or somebody would lend a little table talker to us where our money goes.

George Breitman

Detroit

Dear HELEN ROBELL at meeting sponsored by Detroit Chapter of National Morton Robell, Tues., April 22, 8:30 pm, Central Methodist Church, Woodward & And E. Adams.—Admission Free.
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T. [Signature]	

INDOOR BIRD WATCHERS SOCIETY presents
ITS ANNUAL COMING-OUT AFFAIR
Membership granted to all those clever
enough to be foolish enough to attend.
Food, Games, Prizes, Bird Seed,
Entertainment—the finest in the land.
Dancing—til the locs on picnic. Mock-
ers and spit the other birds.
Sat. APRIL 12 9 P.M.
at the Bird House (Wolzman's) 13
75th Street (1st & 2nd Ave.) Con-
stitution Board Committee.

National/Guardian

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Hudson DMS

REPORT TO READERS

Robeson at Ross

THE GREAT AND GRACIOUS Paul Robeson was guest of honor Saturday evening, March 29, at a gathering of GUARDIAN friends at the home of Vivian and Vincent Hallinan in Ross, Calif. It was an enormously successful evening from the point of view of esthetic and our exchequer and here is an on-the-spot report from our man Albert on the evening's goings-on:

"Personally, I put little stock in the supernatural; but the plain fact of the matter is that if rain pelted down at Paul Robeson's concert a few weeks ago in Oakland, it plummeted in solid sheets when he sang last Saturday night at the NATIONAL GUARDIAN affair at the Hallinans'. If unearthly powers happened to concoct this coincidence, they couldn't have put Paul's magnetism to a sterner test. Nor could Paul (and the GUARDIAN) have triumphed more impressively over the ordeal by water. The folk were packed so closely into the Hallinans' spacious abode that they overflowed from the living room (where Paul sang) not only into the hall but on through the dining room and kitchen, up the stairs and into the bedrooms and even the bathrooms on the second floor. The rain, I believe, was all that kept them off the roof.

FOR ALL PRESENT, THE GUARDIAN AFFAIR had a special fillip, since they felt they were perhaps the first of those tens of millions of Paul's friends and admirers-throughout the world to celebrate his 60th birthday. And Paul said there was nowhere he'd prefer to be singing at this time than at a GUARDIAN meeting. Especially appropriate was the fact that among the multitude were Clint and Virginia Jencks, whose historic Supreme Court victory means much to the cause of American democracy; John and Sylvia Powell, whose brave, uncompromising stand is of special moment in the fight for a free press; lawyer Barney Dreyfus, who never rested in the endeavor to have Morton Sobell transferred from Alcatraz; and, of course, Vin and Vivian Hallinan, staunch and large-hearted as ever, giving to this meaningful occasion the added meaning of its being held in their home.

National Guardian

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MORTON SOBELL FREEDOM PETITION
THE SIGNERS ARE THERE—WE NEED YOU
TO SIGN THEM IN. Help by car-
taging, office work, phoning. Evet. 49
P.M., Sat. 11 a.m.-4 p.m. N.Y. Sobell
Ctrm., AL 4-9922, 966 E'way (22 St
entrance), 2nd floor.

National Guardian

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Judge Kaufman's promotion

ROSS, CALIF.

Following is the text of a letter I have sent to President Eisenhower. A similar letter has been sent to the Chairman of the Senate Judiciary Committee.

Dear President Eisenhower:

It has come to my attention that the name of U.S. District Judge Irving R. Kaufman has been presented for appointment to the Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit.

(It is unnecessary to recall that this was the jurist who sentenced to death Julius and Ethel Rosenberg on a charge of espionage.

The anti-communist witch hunt in this country has constituted one of the darkest chapters in our history and the judicial murder of these two people is its blackest page. Students of similar persecutions in our past will know how future generations will regard our contribution to intolerance. We look with contempt upon those of the Alien and Sedition Acts, the purges committed against the Abolitionists, the Labor Union pioneers and the Women's Suffrage martyrs. We despise those who failed to protest the Palmer Raids of fairly recent date.

We may expect that our role in American history will receive no more favorable appraisal.

The contemplated appointment of Judge Kaufman to higher office will put the stamp of further official approval upon an act and a program which the rest of the world regards with scorn and hatred. It will dissipate the cleaner atmosphere engendered by recent Supreme Court decisions and will help restore that McCarthyism which was the foulest symptom of our regression from democracy and progress.

I sincerely urge that you refuse to elevate this man whose name is odious to millions throughout this nation and the rest of the world.

Respectfully yours,
Vincent Hallinan

National Guards

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Support for Sobell

MILWAUKEE, WISC.

We of the Milwaukee Sobell Committee offer a suggestion for getting added support for the freedom of Morton Sobell.

We feel that there has been no real concentrated effort by any particular group or organization to arouse the conscience of Europe. During the days of the Rosenberg case, millions throughout the world shouted against the death sentence. Isn't it possible that such a worldwide call could be made for Morton Sobell's freedom?

The GUARDIAN has its editor-in-exile in Great Britain. Is it possible that Cedric Belfrage and others in Britain could issue a call to the British trade union councils to have a mass petition campaign in line with our

campaign for a million signatures? Couldn't we have such a campaign in France with Jean-Paul Sartre and others approaching the CGT? In Italy couldn't people like Pietro Nenni and others be asked to start a mass campaign for signatures? What about the Scandinavian countries and the State of Israel?

We feel that the GUARDIAN and the National Sobell Committee could involve many millions of people abroad. With a flood of signatures coming in from abroad, it will aid our campaign at home.

John Gilman, Chairman
Milwaukee Sobell Committee

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N.Y. *National Guardians*

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EXCERPT

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CUT OUT AND
MAIL
TODAY

Memo to

Sobell Committee
940 B'way, New York 10

I WANT to join with friends and honored guests at the memorable New York dinner celebrating Morton Sobell's transfer from Alcatraz and appealing for his complete freedom. Please be sure to reserve my place at TAVERN ON THE GREEN, MON., APRIL 21, 6:30 P.M.

Enclosed \$..... for reservations in my name at \$10 per person.

I cannot attend. Enclosed is my contribution.

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Address _____

City State

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REPORT TO READE

Whose Green is it?

AS THE GUARDIAN WENT TO PRESS this week the Tavern on the Green, a New York restaurant privately operated in N.Y. City-owned Central Park, announced to the Sobell Committee its intention of breaking its contract for the N.Y. Sobell Dinner this Monday evening, April 21. The restaurant entered into the contract Feb. 21 after assuring itself that the Committee was not on the Attorney General's list of "subversive" organizations.

Sobell's N.Y. attorneys—Donner, Kline & Perlin—immediately undertook legal action designed to force observance of the contract (the Committee urged all dinner guests to call AL 4-9983 for details). At the time of the announced cancellation, the Committee had 450 reservations at \$10 each and by the evening of the scheduled affair expected to have some 600, capacity for the restaurant.

THE HEARST JOURNAL-AMERICAN precipitated the situation with a news story April 10 designed to provoke protests from individuals and groups who ordinarily do the Hearst papers' dirty work. Telephone calls to the restaurant threatened picket lines, cancellation of reservations, etc., according to the management which, on April 11, asked the Committee to cancel its meeting.

The Committee refused.

On April 14 the Committee received a wire from the restaurant, cancelling the contract. The restaurant later produced a letter from Robert Moses, N.Y.C. Park Commissioner, which said in part:

"While we cannot order you to cancel the affair, we recommend that you do so. This dinner meeting is in effect an attack on our courts and system of justice and will be offensive to many citizens, and is in our opinion an improper use of the facilities of the Tavern on the Green."

FAR FROM BEING such an attack, the scheduled dinner has the purpose of launching in the N.Y. area a campaign for signatures to an appeal to President Eisenhower asking a pardon or commutation for Sobell, or a Presidential recommendation for a new trial. Sobell was moved a few weeks ago from Alcatraz to Atlanta penitentiary after thousands of protests directed to the President and the Federal Director of Prisons. He has served six years of a 30-year sentence. An impressive list of prominent Americans, including Nobel Prize scientists Harold Urey and Linus Pauling, commentator Elmer Davis, and totalling several hundred, initiated the clemency campaign which the N.Y. dinner and others like it elsewhere in the country now seek to bring to public attention for widespread concurrence.

At the N.Y. dinner, the principal speakers is to be the Rev. Peter McCormack, Protestant chaplain at Alcatraz during Sobell's stay there, and now attached to St. John's Presbyterian Church of San Francisco. The prisoner's mother, Rose, and his wife, Helen, are the other scheduled speakers.

Helen Sobell, with the 9-year-old Sobell son, Mark, recently visited Sobell in Atlanta, and for the first time in five years the prisoner could embrace his wife and son and sit together with them, instead of seeing them through thick glass and talking with them only by telephone. Of this visit Mrs. Sobell has told us:

"It was the first time we had really seen him as a whole person for all the eight years that he has been in prison. He leaned down to kiss Mark, at the same time reaching out his arms to embrace me, and then we kissed... We felt like a family once again!"

WE HOPE that the N.Y. dinner will go on as originally scheduled and we urge telephone calls and messages to Mayor Robert P. Wagner pointing out the error of his Park Commissioner in characterizing the affair as he did, and requesting that the Mayor set things to rights.

What is at issue is simply the right of citizens to gather in a public place and engage in the traditional constitutional right of petition. Nothing more—and no fund-raising, which is banned on city property.

The greatest city in the world owes it to its own reputation not to let the Hearst press harrass it into withholding public facilities from its citizenry for constitutional and humane use. Mayor Wagner might be reminded that the late Mayor Walker of New York joined in the fight to free Tom Mooney.

—THE GUARDIAN

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4/24/58
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4/24/58

He dares to speak
PENOBSCUIS, N.B.

Reading the last couple of issues of the GUARDIAN, the thought comes to me that the transfer of Morton Sobell from Alcatraz to Atlanta has given new hope to a lot of dedicated souls, that his full release might be possible if we all pitch in. How truly wonderful the thought.

When I think of Sobell and the Rosenbergs, I think of Ralph Chaplin's Mourning Not the Dead. Since first reading it some 35 years ago I have repeatedly vowed never to be one of "the cowed and meek, who see the world's great anguish and its wrongs and dare not speak."

Herman Fillmore

National Guardian

4/24/58

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NEW YORK

**Make Your Reservations for New
Monday, April 21, 6:30 p.m. at T₂**

ar Square.

VERAGE: And so tramp,
urnham Green for tea (con-
poured by local supporters),
urban Hounslow where the
welcomed us for the night
sspeaker van by the road.
stood on the sidewalks—some
others waving or applaud-

followed :
Most start
hundreds
making t
lifetime" :
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Maidenher

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**Helen Sobell to speak
in Detroit April 22**

THE MORTON SOBELL case will be discussed by his wife, Helen Sobell, at a public meeting on Tues., April 22, at 8:30 p.m., at the Central Methodist

Church, Woodward and E. Adams, Detroit. Mrs. Sobell will report on her husband's recent transfer from Alcatraz to Atlanta.

The national Sobell committee is engaged in a campaign to collect 1,000,000 signatures this year to a petition asking President Eisenhower to grant executive commutation or help secure a new trial. Michigan signers of the appeal include Judge Patrick H. O'Brien, Dr. Henry Hitt Crane, Prof. Anatol Rapaport, Rabbi Oscar Fleishaker and Mrs. Clara M. Vincent.

National Guardian

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GENERAL

MORTON SORELL FREEDOM PETITION
The signers are there--WE NEED YOU
to ring their bell . . . Help by can-
celing office work, phoning at 6-9
P.M. Sat. evenings, 8 a.m.-4 p.m., N.Y. Office
Comm. AL 4-9922, 940 Broadway (2nd floor,
entrance), 2nd floor.

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National Guardsman

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Detroit

Hon. MELVIN ROGELL at meeting sponsored by Detroit Comm. for Justice for Mexican Revolutionaries April 24, 8:30 a.m., Central Methodist Church, Woodward & E. Adams--Admission \$1.00.

National Guards

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NEW YORK CITY REPEALS THE BILL OF RIGHTS

Church opens doors to barred

"THE SOLE ISSUE here is the right of any group—whether it be dedicated to Morton Sobell, Ezra Pound or any other unpopular character—to hire a hall. Nothing in the laws of Our Town prevents the use of the Tavern on the Green for that purpose."

So commented the N.Y. Post editorially April 16 on the action of New York City's Park Commissioner Robert Moses, backed up Mayor Robert Wagner, which caused cancellation of a dinner meeting April 21 in behalf of Presidential clemency for Sobell at the Tavern on the Green, a restaurant privately-operated in New York City's Central Park.

The Post's comment—and the protests of hundreds of people who wrote, wired and telephoned City Hall—did not reverse the decision, nor did a Supreme Court Judge to whom the Sobell Committee appealed for an injunction to compel observance of the contract to serve the dinner.

* In Washington poet Ezra Pound, in custody in an insane asylum since the end of World War II after being convicted of outright and unrepented treason—broadcasting against his country from fascist Italy during the war—was entitled to leave custody and go free to Italy.

* In New York the friends of Ameri-

Sobell meeting

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can justice who believe, with Sobell's wife and mother, that he was unjustly convicted of an espionage conspiracy of which there never has been any evidence—only the accusation of a college mate whose testimony saved him from jail, were rebuffed not just twice, but a third time, in their efforts to assemble in behalf of a petition for Sobell's freedom or a new trial. A public restaurant, Chateau Gardens, which had agreed on April 18 to hold the disputed dinner, cancelled out on Sunday, April 20, the afternoon before the scheduled date.

The Rev. Donald Harrington, pastor of New York's Community Church just off

(Continued on Page 8)

lower Park Avenue, invited the Sobell Committee to substitute for the dinner a public meeting at his church on the scheduled evening. The Committee gratefully accepted and the public meeting drew a far larger crowd than either of the restaurants could have held. Generously, guests who had reserved seats at the dinner at \$10 each, refused refunds. At the meeting some 6,400 signatures were announced on new Sobell petitions.

SOME 700 PEOPLE filled the body of the Community Church for the meeting. Because of the two last-minute cancellations, representatives of the Committee were posted at both the Tavern on the Green and Chateau Gardens to redirect people who had not been informed of the changes.

The audience met for the first time a man who has known Sobell intimately during the last three years—the Rev. Peter McCormack, an Alcatraz chaplain who was forced to surrender his post this year because of his outspoken conviction that Sobell did not belong in Alcatraz prison, set up for hardened, trouble-making federal prisoners. The Rev. Mr. McCormack signed a petition for Sobell's transfer and, according to Alcatraz Warden Paul Madigan, was asked to resign for "doing so."

At the meeting the 73-year old clergyman, a stocky, white-haired man who speaks with a Scottish burr, told of meeting Sobell on his first Sunday at the prison, in March, 1955. In nearly three years of friendship that followed, they talked frequently and at length in the prison yard. Sobell talked of science, of which the clergyman knew little, while he talked theology, which Sobell had not studied intensively. They never talked of the factors in Sobell's imprisonment. The chaplain recalled "Morton," as he

called him throughout his talk, as one who never complained of his grim surroundings.

HE WAS WHAT we in the institution called a model prisoner," he said. "Gripping is common among the inmates, you get used to it, but I never heard Morton complaining about any matter. Any reference he made to conditions was very guarded.

"True, his morale was affected at times, but he maintained a quiet composure at all times, he refused to be perturbed, sustained at all times by the thought that sometimes he would be vindicated and set free to join his family and take up again the threads of a beautiful domestic relationship that had been so ruthlessly broken."

He recalled the prisoner as "a man of fine culture, a man loyal and devoted to the best interests of home and country, a man of integrity and good will to all, a man of skill and scientific understanding whose genius might have been used for his country's good."

"But there he was, shut off with 285 other men of all sorts, who for one rea-

son or another were stigmatized 'enemies of society'."

The former chaplain said he would "continue to hope and pray that not only Morton Sobell but many others that I have known will be restored to their rightful place in our society."

THE PRISONER'S MOTHER, Rose, and wife, Helen, both spoke at the meeting, as did author Yuri Suhl, Prof. Victor Paschakis of Columbia U., and Dorothy Day, editor of the Catholic Worker. Noted actor Morris Carnovsky recited two moving documents from history, a letter of the Italian radical Arturo Giovannitti written from an American jail in the early years of the century; and Anatole France's oration at the funeral of Emile Zola, whose fight for vindication of Capt. Dreyfus was called by Anatole France "a moment in the conscience of man." Mr. Carnovsky played the role of Anatole France in the classic Warner Bros. film of the Dreyfus Case, *The Life of Emile Zola*.

Among the many messages from scientists, professors, clergymen, writers and others was one from four British members of Parliament offering "best wishes for your efforts to secure justice with mercy for Morton Sobell."

The signers were M.P.'s Kenneth Robinson, Sydney Silverman, Barnett Stross and Stephen Swinler.

In the committee's effort to force the Tavern on the Green to hold the dinner as originally scheduled, State Supreme Court Justice Steuer ruled that civil liberty was not involved in the cancellation but indicated that the proper course of action was a suit for damages. The American Civil Liberties Union, Emergency Civil Liberties Committee and Workers Defense League supported the Sobell Committee's injunction plea. The Committee announced that it would institute damage suits against both restaurants which broke contracts to serve the din-



She'll tell her son of 6,400 friends



Mrs. Rose Sobell, shown above with the Rev. Peter McCormack, former Protestant chaplain at Alcatraz, this week will be visiting her son Morton in Atlanta Penitentiary to tell him of the thousands of persons who have signed an appeal to the President for his freedom. Rev. McCormack spoke at a meeting for Sobell in New York's Community Church April 21.

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Heikkila and Sobell

CHICAGO, ILL.

The prompt return of William Heikkila, who was rushed off to Finland by U.S. officials without even a toothbrush or an overcoat, shows that an aroused public opinion can correct violations of our process of law.

American officials took Heikkila to Canada and hid him from his family and lawyer under a false name, thus violating the standards of due process of law common to English-speaking peoples. Someone working for the Justice Dept. issued instructions in 1950 which led to the kidnaping of Morton Sobell in Mexico, thus violating the sovereignty of our neighbor to the south. An American immigration inspector made a false statement that Sobell had been "deported from Mexico," when all that Mexican immigration officials knew about Sobell was what they read in U.S. newspapers.

Heikkila was taken illegally from the jurisdiction of the courts. Sobell was illegally brought within the jurisdiction of the courts.

President Eisenhower is being requested to pardon Sobell or to order the Attorney General to join Sobell in asking for a new trial. The return of Heikkila gives hope that fair play will also be accorded to Morton Sobell.

Haven F. Perkins, exec. dir.
Chicago-Sobell Committee

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PRESS AND RADIO RESPOND

Michigan students back call for Sobell freedom

Special to the Guardian

"THE MOST FAMOUS spy case of this century will not fade easily." This was the conclusion of an article in the Detroit News in connection with Helen Sobell's visit here April 22-25.

Her visit gave a new impetus to Michigan efforts to win freedom for her husband, Morton Sobell, now at Atlanta serving the ninth year of a 30-year sentence. Probably the most encouraging result was the interest generated among college students who hadn't even entered their teens when the Rosenberg-Sobell case began.

In Ypsilanti, Mrs. Sobell had an informal meeting with students at Eastern Michigan College. In Ann Arbor she spoke at a well-attended meeting of U. of Michigan students at the home of Prof. and Mrs. Kenneth Boulding. In Detroit she spoke at the Wesley Foundation hall at Wayne State U.

A half-hour interview with Mrs. Sobell was taped by station WJR, and another of 15 minutes was made by the university station, WDET.

The chief public meeting at which Mrs. Sobell spoke was held in the Central Methodist Church, where she was introduced by Dr. Henry Hilt Crane.

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Changing times

NEW YORK, N.Y.

Many of us thought the full page ad by the Western States on the Sobell petition was a challenge to the East Coast. We've had a very good response from "the man in the street." In low-income housing projects two of us collected 12 to 15 signatures in an hour, in front of District 65 union headquarters, 22 in an hour, in front of Loew's when it was showing I Accuse, ten in an hour, in the garment area ten in an hour. And many who are not ready to sign express an interest in the case and take our material and, we have observed, read it. Times have indeed changed!

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REPORT TO READERS

Beat the doldrums

SUMMER DOLDRUMS seem to have descended early on GUARDIAN subscribers this year. We urge to your attention the letter in this week's issue (P. 12) from former Rep. Hugh DeLacy in behalf of the Cleveland Taft-Hartley Case; and another (P. 2) viewing with concern the relatively small number of signatures gathered thus far to petitions seeking Presidential intervention for Morton Sobell.

In both cases our readership has been slow to act, although there can be no doubt of the deep-rooted convictions of virtually all GUARDIAN readers on each.

HUGH DeLACY writes to us as chairman of an Ad Hoc Committee composed of leaders of the 1948-56 Progressive Party—its national chairman, former Minnesota Governor Elmer Benson; national secretary, C. B. (Beany) Baldwin; Eslanda Goode Robeson, Florence Luscomb, Vincent Hallinan, the party's 1952 presidential candidate, and Dr. W.E.B. DuBois, the keynote speaker in 1952. All were colleagues in the PP (as were most GUARDIAN readers) of Marie Reed Haug, PP national committeewoman from Ohio. Mrs. Haug is now the key defendant in the Cleveland Taft-Hartley Case, in which her Progressive Party activity and unflagging concern with Negro rights have been used to accuse her of continuing Communist activity after filling a Taft-Hartley non-Communist affidavit.

This should be a matter of deep concern to every participant in Progressive Party activity, from the point of view of principle as well as personally. In addition, there are other aspects of the Cleveland case which should make it a matter of urgency to every civil libertarian in the country.

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Most GUARDIAN readers received a letter last month from the Ad Hoc Committee headed by former Congressman DeLacy, and many responded. We urge you to respond. If you can't locate the letter, which asked for funds to prepare the appeal, the address of the Ad Hoc Committee is P.O. Box 2461, East Cleveland Station, Cleveland 12, Ohio. Checks may be drawn payable to the Ad Hoc Committee for Cleveland Taft-Hartley Conspiracy Case Appeal or to Hugh DeLacy, chairman.

THE SOBELL CASE has not been brought to all GUARDIAN subscribers' attention by mail, although news of the petition drive has appeared frequently since the GUARDIAN first told the electrifying story of Sobell's long-demanded transfer from Alcatraz Prison last February. The petition requests simply that the President pardon Sobell or direct his attorney-general to accede to Sobell's request for a new trial.

This request to the President was initiated three years ago by prominent Americans including noted news commentator Elmer Davis, who died May 18 in Washington at 68 following a stroke suffered on March 17. Hundreds of clergymen, writers, professors and community leaders have concurred in the original request. The new petition issued in March seeks to add rank-and-file public sentiment to the 1955 Elmer Davis letter to President Eisenhower.

WITHOUT WAITING for a mailing to reach you, why not offer your name now to the Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell, 940 Broadway, New York 10, N.Y.

As added argument, here are excerpts from the lead editorial in the Michigan Daily of the University of Michigan for April 29, headlined "Sobell Deserves Hearing":

"The case against Morton Sobell, with all its complications, can be summed up in one word: tenuous . . . The guilt of the Rosenbergs is still questioned by many. And if the Rosenbergs were innocent, Sobell must also be guiltless.

"Even if the Rosenbergs were guilty, the case against Morton Sobell is not exceedingly strong. It may well be that he was merely an unfortunate victim of the net the prosecution spun around the Rosenbergs . . .

"The Supreme Court has refused the many attempted appeals by Sobell. It is true that the case will not probably set any new legal precedent of importance. Nevertheless several important procedural and factual matters in the case deserve the attention of this country's highest tribunal. Questions have been raised which demand an answer.

"A case which has been compared to that of Sacco and Vanzetti must not be allowed to remain restless on the conscience of the nation."

The entire Michigan Daily editorial, along with comments on the case in other university newspapers, is available by reprint from the Sobell Committee. The list of concerned Americans is slowly growing. We urge you to make it grow faster, by adding your name today.

—THE GUARDIAN

**More friends needed
EL CAJON, CALIF.**

The heading over the picture of Mrs. Rose Sobell and the Rev. Peter McCormick (Guardian, 5/8) reads in part: "6,400 friends."

Do you mean to say that from among 30,000 GUARDIAN readers only 6,400 signatures have appeared on Sobell's petition?

If GUARDIAN readers don't sign Sobell petitions then "Good by my country 'tis of thee."

Robert Karger

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NEW YORK

Freedom Fortnight For Morton Sobell

First two weeks of June
To thousands of Americans.
June is a very special time of
year . . . especially this June,
five years after the Rosen-
berg execution . . . a time
when you will want to express
your feelings and act for
Morton Sobell

We Need Volunteers!

CIRCULATE THE SOBELL
PETITION . . . HOLD A
HOUSE GATHERING . . .
TAKE PART IN CANN-
VASSING . . . HELP AT
OUR OFFICE . . . MAIL
YOUR FINANCIAL CON-
TRIBUTION . . .

Then join with friends at the
climax of our work

FREEDOM FORTNIGHT GET-TOGETHER

Sat., June 14, 7:30 to 11 p.m.
Nola Studios, Room 619
113 W. 57th St., N.Y.C.

Entertainment, refreshments
No admission charge

Write or phone:

New York Sobell Committee,
940 Broadway, N.Y.C.
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Rosenberg-Sobell trial
record in 3rd printing

A POPULAR edition of the complete transcript of the trial of Ethel and Julius Rosenberg and Morton Sobell will be re-issued on June 2 in its third printing. The Rosenbergs were executed five years ago, and Morton Sobell is seeking freedom from a 30-year sentence.

The Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell said that requests for the record are being received from attorneys, educators, clergymen, law students and laymen who want to read the word-by-word drama of the trial to form an opinion as to whether justice was done.

Since the trial in 1951, thousands have read the complete record and many eminent Americans have appealed in behalf of the defendants on the basis of reading the transcript. Dr. Harold C. Urey, atomic scientist and Nobel Prize winner, commented:

"Until the time I was half-way through the record, I was convinced that the defendants were completely guilty. But as I read on I was shocked by what had taken place. It was plainly obvious that there was outright perjury. I was astounded at how little there was about Morton Sobell in the trial. You cannot tell what he is even supposed to have done."

TRANSCRIPT OF ROSENBERG-SOBELL TRIAL, published by Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell, 940 Broadway, New York 10, N.Y. Eight vol., 1,715 pp., paper-bound, \$6.

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Nixon and Sobell

NEW YORK, N. Y.

To the timely and well-documented article by Elmer Bondur in the GUARDIAN May 26, "Behind the Nixon Fiasco," should be added an important point made by Sen. Fulbright, the lack of "tact and regard for the dignity and sovereignty of our neighbors."

Infringement of sovereignty of Latin American republics by the U. S. was referred to by Senor Lopez Mateos, the Mexican presidential candidate, in one of his campaign speeches, recently. Before telling us what to do, he said, "the U.S. should clean its own house." Likewise Senor Sanchez Ponton, former Minister of Education in Mexico, in a careful analysis of Mexican-U. S. relations (published in *Excellior*) demonstrated that violation of Mexican sovereignty by the U. S. occurred in the Sobell case in 1950.

At that time Sobell was kidnapped in Mexico City in the dark of night at the instigation of American agents, forcibly taken to the Mexican border and delivered to U. S. officials in Laredo. Whereupon the immigration officer for the U. S., J. S. Huggins, wrote on Sobell's card: "Deported from Mexico," a gross falsehood and a deliberate affront to the Mexican government.

More recently a similar act of violation of sovereignty by the U. S. took place in Mexico. In this instance two American citizens, resident in Mexico for several years, were forcibly taken from their homes and driven under guard to the border. Fortunately for these men, who were subjected to a completely unwarranted disturbance of their lives, an appeal was lodged with a Mexican judge in Nuevo Laredo who promptly issued an injunction against this abduction. It developed this action was carried out by an officer of the Mexican Dept. of Interior at the behest of American authorities. (The Mexican officer was dismissed from the government.)

I happen to be familiar with these two instances of the violation of Latin American sovereignty, but others of as grave a nature come readily to mind. The Senate Subcommittee presided over by Sen. Wayne Morse which has undertaken to investigate the reasons behind the Nixon Fiasco could do no better than start their proceeding by a thorough investigation of the illegal kidnapping of Morton Sobell.

Our own acknowledgement of a mistake would surely help to improve U. S.-Latin American relations, and would surely add to our prestige in the eyes of the world.

A. A. Heller.

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THE ROSENBERG'S. Poems of the United
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Eve Merriam, Helen Sobeloff,
and others. Edited by Martha Miller.
Limited edition, numbered copies. Cloth
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Publications

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Michael Gold, Alfred Kreymborg, Walter
Kirschenbaum, Eve Merriam, William S. Burroughs,
Yuri Suhl. Edited by Martha Miller.
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FIVE YEARS AGO THE ROSENBERGS WERE EXECUTED

Fight goes on in Sobell's

8th year in prison

FIVE YEARS AGO THIS WEEK at 8:02 and 8:08 p.m. Friday, June 19, 1953, first Julius Rosenberg, then his wife Ethel, died in the electric chair at Sing Sing Prison in Ossining, N.Y., for alleged conspiracy to commit espionage. Their lives were taken in cruel haste before sundown, to avoid desecration of the Jewish Sabbath, after the full Supreme Court had been recalled from vacation to overrule a stay granted by Justice William O. Douglas on grounds that they might have been wrongfully tried under the Espionage Act of 1917.

Their trial, conviction and sentencing occupied the month in 1951 beginning with March 6 and ending April 5, less than a year after their arrests in 1950—Julius on July 17 and Ethel on Aug. 11. Tried with them, convicted and sentenced to 30 years in prison was Morton Sobell, a college mate of Rosenberg, who was kidnapped by agents of the FBI while vacationing with his family in Mexico and brought back across the border at Laredo to be arrested on Aug. 18 on charges of conspiring with the Rosenbergs to commit espionage.

The severity of the sentences, by Federal Judge Irving S. Kaufman, caused considerable protest but it was not until this newsweekly, in a series written by William A. Reuben in the summer and fall of 1951, began to examine the discrepancies in the trial record, that suspicion of injustice and perhaps frameup became widespread. A committee provisionally headed by Reuben was organized by the

GUARDIAN to publicize the case and insure financing of the appeals.

AS A RESULT, the facts in the Rosenberg-Sobell case were brought to world attention. Millions throughout the world pleaded for mercy for the Rosenbergs, young parents of two small boys, and even Pope Pius intervened twice with pleas for clemency, first to President Truman, then to President Eisenhower. But all the appeals, to the courts as well as to both Presidents, went unheeded.

Following the execution of the Rosenbergs, efforts of many who had pleaded for them were renewed in behalf of Sobell, then in Alcatraz Prison in San Francisco Bay. But Sobell's appeals, too, have met with rejection at each turn, most recently when the Supreme Court last fall refused for the third time to accept the case for review. However, in February public protest prevailed against his continued imprisonment in Alcatraz, and he was moved to Atlanta Penitentiary in Georgia. A current campaign seeks concurrence of 1,000,000 Americans in a plea for Presidential intervention, either to pardon him or to grant him a new trial.

Sobell never took the witness stand at his trial, because his counsel were convinced that the prosecution had failed to make a case against him. The only witness against him was one Max Elitcher, a friend since high school days and a college mate of both Sobell's and Rosenberg's.

(Continued on Page 7)

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Questioned in the FBI roundup of many of Rosenberg's college mates in the summer of 1950, Elitcher—facing jail for perjury for falsely denying Communist Party membership to the Navy Dept.—produced in court a story involving Sobell with Rosenberg in a series of conversations allegedly occurring four years apart, from 1944-48, which Elitcher said had to do with "this espionage purpose."

Testifying to one of the supposed conversations, he introduced the name of Elizabeth Bentley, the now-discredited "Spy Queen." This enabled the prosecution to bring her to the stand as an "expert" on Communism, espionage, etc., assuring convictions of the Rosenbergs and Sobell although she had never seen any of them, nor they her.

N CHARGING THE JURY, Judge Kaufman said that if they did not believe Elitcher with respect to Sobell, there was no case against him. But at the height of the Korean War hysteria there was little chance that a Federal jury would refuse to convict anyone the government chose to indict on such charges as those lodged against the Rosenbergs and Sobell.

Readers who have never studied the Rosenberg-Sobell trial record can now obtain for \$6 copies of a third printing of the full transcript from the Sobell Committee, #40 Broadway, New York 10. The following excerpts and analysis of some of Elitcher's contradictory and vague testimony, later declared unbelievable in a dissent by Appeals Court Judge Jerome Frank against turning down Sobell's first appeal, are condensed from a new book in preparation by William A. Reuben, analyzing the almost-wholly repressive applications of the Espionage Act since its enactment in 1917. The Rosenberg-Sobell case was one of the very few in which actual spy charges were prosecuted under the Act. Elitcher, the prosecution's cat's paw especially against Sobell, now lives comfortably in a select Westchester community. Sobell, his chum from boyhood to 1951, is now completing his eighth year in Federal prison as a result of testimony like that discussed herewith.

O N EARLY cross-examination, Elitcher admitted that ever since he had left government employment in 1948 he had almost continuously been "scared to



MAX ELITCHER
The frightened perjurer

death" that it would be discovered that, by having denied Communist Party membership, he had committed perjury by testifying a government loyalty oath form.

This is what the trial transcript shows as Elitcher was cross-examined on this point by defense attorney Emanuel Bloch:

Q. Now, when you were interrogated by the FBI for the first time . . . did that fear of prosecution persist in your mind?

A. Yes, I realized what the implications might be.

Q. You felt that the government had something over you, didn't you?

A. I couldn't tell; I thought, yes, perhaps . . .

Q. You understood, however, did you not, that that was a present danger at the time you were interrogated by these two FBI agents?

A. Yes.

Q. Now, tell us just what these FBI men told you the first time in July, 1950, about what they had on you, as to being a Communist or anything concerning an oath; just that general subject matter.

A. . . . They did say that they thought they had reliable information to the effect that I was a member of the Communist Party. They also told me they had information to the effect that I had given material for purposes of espionage . . .

WEET ON cross-examination by Bloch, this came out:

Q. Did you pass any information, secret, classified, confidential or otherwise,

pionage with Julius Rosenberg "and others to deponent unknown."

When Sobell was finally indicted on Oct. 10, almost two full months after his arrest (and even though Ellitcher had testified before the Grand Jury on Aug. 14), it was charged that he had conspired to commit espionage with Ethel and Julius Rosenberg, David and Ruth Greenglass, Harry Gold, Anatoli Yakovlev "and with divers other persons presently to the Grand Jury unknown." Ellitcher was again not mentioned.

WHEN, THREE MONTHS later, at the end of January, 1951, (after Ellitcher in the interim had signed a third statement for the FBI, dated Oct. 23), the government protestingly furnished Sobell with a bill of particulars, it was charged, in an affidavit sworn to under oath by the U.S. Attorney, that Sobell would be tried on the allegations made at the time of his arrest; namely, that he had conspired to commit espionage with Julius Rosenberg "and others to deponent unknown."

When the final indictment against Sobell was handed down on Jan. 31, 1951, included in which as overt act Number One was a visit that Julius Rosenberg allegedly made in June, 1944, to a residence at 24½ Delaware Av., Washington, D.C. It was still charged (after Ellitcher, on Jan. 31, had testified for the second time before the grand jury) that Sobell had conspired to commit espionage with all those named in the indictment of Oct. 10 "and with divers other persons presently to the Grand Jury unknown." (The Delaware Av. address was Ellitcher's.)

If Ellitcher at any time prior to the date of the final indictment, Jan. 31, 1951, had ever told anyone that he was "part of" an espionage conspiracy with Sobell and others, it is hardly conceivable that the government would have stated as late as Jan. 29, 1951, in a sworn bill of particulars that the case against Sobell would be based on five alleged conversations with Julius Rosenberg, with no mention of a conspiracy that Ellitcher was "part of."

THESE CONVERSATIONS, significantly, were never even referred to at the trial which, instead, was made to turn entirely on Ellitcher's unsupported testimony, apparently not restored to his recollections until after Jan. 31, 1951, despite two grand jury appearances and at least 13 different FBI interviews in the preceding six months or more.

When, at the trial, the Sobell defense demanded the right to inspect Ellitcher's pre-trial statements to the FBI and the grand jury—a total of 292 pages of tes-

of the Government of the United States, to the defendant Julius Rosenberg, at any time?

A. I did not.

In the examination of Ellitcher by Sobell's attorney, Edward Kuntz, this colloquy took place:

Q. Did you hand any documents of the United States Government to Sobell?

A. No.

Q. Did you hand any United States documents to anybody in this world, belonging to the United States Government?

A. Not authorized. No.

Q. He [Sobell] never turned over any document to you?

A. No.

NOTWITHSTANDING this, at the core of Ellitcher's testimony is his statement that, even though he never turned over documents or knew of anyone else's actually doing so, he was "part of it," meaning an espionage conspiracy involving Rosenberg and Sobell. But, in contrast to this testimony, all of the existing pre-trial records, the arrest warrant, three indictments, the bill of particulars, show that Ellitcher was not a "part of it."

When Sobell was arrested, on the basis of the sworn allegations made on Aug. 3 by FBI Agent Rex I. Schroeder, the sole charge (even though Ellitcher had already given two lengthy statements to the FBI on July 20 and July 21) was that Sobell had conspired to commit es-



MORTON SOBELL
Framed by a "friend"

HIMONY—Judge Kaufman gave them an extra half-hour at the luncheon recess to do so. The attorneys asked for additional time but were refused.

As a result they were unable to examine the statements sufficiently to cross-examine on the basis of them, hence did not introduce them as evidence. However their examination of the July 20-21 FBI interviews—covering at least 18 hours of questioning—disclosed no mention of Sobell.

THE CLOSEST to an official explanation of Ellatcher's obviously belated recollection that he was "part of it" was a statement by U.S. Atty. Irving Saypol at the time the Sobell counsel demanded the right to examine Ellatcher's pre-trial statements. Conceding in advance that Ellatcher's first statement did not mention either of the two central features of his trial testimony—"this incident where he met Rosenberg . . . [and] this Bentley incident"—Saypol asserted that "the lawyers' point of view is somewhat different from the investigators'."

For this reason, said Saypol, there would not only be a belated emergence of such incidents but also the trial testimony would be different from a statement given an investigator in one other respect: much that is "irrelevant, immaterial or unnecessary is eliminated." As to the reasons for such adding and eliminating, Prosecutor Saypol provided this telling clue:

"Initially, nobody knows whether an individual is a prospective witness or a prospective defendant. The plan and course of an investigation is not something that is set in advance . . ."

THE EVIDENCE given by Max Ellatcher sent Morton Sobell to Alcatraz. It is not the evidence he was arrested upon. It is not the evidence he was indicted on. It is not the evidence described in the bill of particulars in a sworn affidavit that was given to him by the government before the trial.

This one person who accused Sobell of any illegal activities was induced to give testimony after he himself had been threatened—falsely, according to the trial record—with prosecution for espionage.

And this story of Ellatcher's that linked Sobell to the alleged spy network was admittedly a consequence of a "suggestion" from the FBI; and was first "remembered" months after Sobell had already been indicted; and was forthcoming in public testimony only after Ellatcher himself, when his home address was listed in the second superseding indictment of Jan. 31, 1951, unmistakably must have been forced to choose between being, as the U.S. Attorney was pleased to phrase it, "a prospective witness or a prospective defendant."

ANNIVERSARY DAWN



Then I recall the sculptured monument
Shrine to the martyrs in a Paris street;
A reverent poem by a Turkish bard;
Their pictured likeness on a Chinese wall;
And hear these whispered words in my
glad tongues;

"They did not die. Their courage was a
rock
"On which to stand. They have but join-
ed the ranks
"Of history's elite. Forever now
"Ethel and Julius Rosenberg will live."
—E. F., Detroit

From Helen Sobell

NEW YORK, N.Y.

Of course I'm renewing my
sub and even in my family we
feel we must find a few extra
dollars to keep the GUARDIAN
coming.

Many, many thanks for your
concern and for the help you
have given by reporting each
new development in an under-
standing way. Morton says that
he hopes soon to be able to for-
get Atlanta as he has, even now,
almost forgotten Alcatraz.

The GUARDIAN has been
working on the preparation of
the story of Morton's homecoming
since that day, so long ago,
when it first broke the story of
the terrible injustice done to
Ethel and Julius Rosenberg and
to Morton.

May we all read the home-
coming story soon.

Helen Sobell

National Guardian

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DATED 6/23/58

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Rosenberg-Sobell case
on N.Y. station WNEW

Radio program Counterpoint on New York radio station WNEW (1130 kc.), will air a discussion of the Rosenberg-Sobell case on two Sundays, June 22 and June 29, both from 9:35 to 10 p.m.

Roy Cohn, one of the Rosenberg-Sobell prosecutors, will be interviewed on June 22. Prof. Malcolm Sharp of the Univ. of Chicago law school, a member of the Rosenbergs' legal defense and author of a book on the case, Was Justice Done, will be interviewed June 29.

The interviews will be conducted by Prof. William Kunstler of New York University.

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The Sunday session was devoted to the platform, which was read and proposed to the Conference by Dr. Annette T. Rubinstein and unanimously adopted. The preamble followed the lines of the Conference Call published in the GUARDIAN June 2. The platform was divided into six main parts.

• The first "for peaceful relations with the rest of the world" called for a ban on nuclear weapons testing and an initiative toward international dismantlement.

• of atomic weapons stockpiles; re-location of and help to modernize China; East-West friendship and trade; cessation of help to reactionary regimes, and to "oil imperialism" in the Middle East; self-determination for Puerto Rico; withdrawal of U.S. troops from foreign soil and an end to military alliances such as NATO and SEATO.

• As anti-depression measures, part two of the platform called for converting the war budget into a peace budget for schools, hospitals and other needed public developments; repeal of excise taxes and those on incomes below \$10,000; 30-hour work week with no pay reduction; full wages; distribution of surplus goods; and operation of shutdown plants by worker-elected management.

• Part three dealt with elimination of Jimcrow in the North as well as the South with the active participation of the labor movement with the Negro people and all other forces.

• Part four dealt with civil liberties, including repeal of state and federal statutes and demands for freedom for

A trans-atlantic query from a British comrade

AT THE SATURDAY session, a delegate to the N.Y. Independent-Socialist political conference, Elinor Perry, received a trans-Atlantic telephone call from an old friend in England. It was British M.P. Harold Davies, a leader of the Victory for Socialism group in the British Labor Party. He wanted to know how the political conference was coming on, since he and M.P.s Ian Mikardo and Stephen Swinler have been invited to tour the U.S. during late August and September.

Miss Perry replied that the Conference was struggling hard for agreements; and that the visiting M.P.s might have some political rallies to address during their summer visit.

"Are you calling each other 'Comrade' yet?" he asked, referring to the Labor Party custom.

"Not yet," she replied, "but we're trying!"

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Milwaukee

Prof. Stephen Love speaks at Rosenberg
Memorial Meeting on "A NEW LOOK
AT THE SOBELL CASE"
Jan. 21, 8 p.m.
MILWAUKEE TURNER HALL
1034 N. Fourth Street
Sponsor: Milwaukee Sobell Committee.

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Publications

"The truth does not change"—Read
THE ROSENBERGS, Poems of the United
States. Twenty-five poets, among
them George Abbe, W. E. B. Dubois,
Michael Gold, Alfred Kreymborg, Walter
Loyd Frank, William Maxwell, Langston
Hughes. Edited by Martha Miller.
Limited edition, numbered copies. Cloth
\$3 Sierra Press, P.O. Box 94, Long
Island City 4 N.Y.

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Publications

"The truth does not change"--Read
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Michael Gold, Alfred Kreymborg, Walter
Liprenstein, Emanuel, Helen Bobel
Yuri Suhl. Edited by Martha Miller
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Sierra Press, P.O. Box 96, Long Is.
City 4 N.Y.

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Welcome newspaper
LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

The GUARDIAN headline last winter, "Morton Sobell wins removal to Atlanta," was the biggest and most welcome news to us in a long, long time. None of the local papers considered it news. I hope that those who have not yet renewed subs for the GUARDIAN will feel as my husband and I do how valuable the GUARDIAN is (we couldn't do without it).

We look forward to the near future for our GUARDIAN to be able to announce to the world Mr. Sobell's freedom.

Nina & Anselm Hartman

National Guardian

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By W. E. B. DuBois

FRIEND WIFE regards me disparagingly as she serves the soup; it is split pea from a can, but reinforced and encouraged with home genius.

"So you're entering politics again."

I nod dissent. The soup is very tasty.

"But you are advocating a third party."

"Yes."

"What chance has a third party?"

"Small, I fear."

"Then why on earth do you support it?"

"I must—one never can tell when the change will come."

"Also, one never can tell when brambles will bear berries."

"Or shrimps whistle; but one can guess when third parties must come in order to avert disaster. I somehow sense the critical time. I cannot believe that the American people are stupid enough to bow much longer to the rule of the idiots now in Washington or to confine their choice in Albany to an half of the Robber Barons or of the Rockefeller Oil Trust whose victims at Caracas' yesterday spit in our faces."

"You can't imagine this? You who saw the Communists jailed, the Rosenbergs crucified, Sobell persecuted, Saypol and Kaufman promoted, and you yourself handcuffed for talking peace."

WITH THE ROAST, which has delicious gravy, I hasten to admit that I am naturally credulous.

"To live is to try. To try is often to fail. To fail is to try again. What else? That is life. A third party is due either by vote or by violence. I prefer a vote."

The Lawyer, after a second helping, butts in. As a rule I avoid lawyers; but this one helped keep me out of jail. I like him.

"But the guys that you got about you—can you trust them?"

"Yes."

"Why?"

"Because we agree."

"Entirely?"

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Rosenbergs and Nagy
PORTLAND, ORE.

The Rosenbergs, as you know, were convicted on the testimony of one man at the instigation of the FBI to save himself—there never was any proof worthwhile of their guilt, and if they had committed the act they were accused of it was before the death penalty had been enacted for this said act and the penalty under the law at that time was 20 years in jail.

Nagy, on the other hand, while claiming still to be a Communist had in fact turned against communism and in cooperation with the Catholic diehards in Hungary and with the aid of the Western Powers started the revolt that cost thousands of lives in an effort to reestablish the old order where the church and landlords ruled the country.

Helen Kept

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Sobell help needed

NEW YORK, N. Y.

Whatever you may be doing this summer, we of the Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell know your thoughts reach out to Morton Sobell, who is entering his 8th year of imprisonment.

His mother, Rose, has been spending these hot days going from office to office in Washington to enlist support of Senators and Congressmen. His wife, Helen, and our attorneys are hard at work on a search for new legal evidence. Sobell Committees across the country are pressing their activities to increase public support.

We count on you to contribute toward our summer program because justice cannot afford summer doldrums. We ask that you do the following:

- Write to your Senators and Congressman asking them to seek Morton Sobell's freedom. Our response when we visit them in Washington will be greatly enhanced by their having heard from you.
 - Mail your summer financial contribution today to guarantee that we can carry out the work that must be done. Send \$ to SOBELL COMMITTEE, #40 BROADWAY, N. Y. C.
- Ted Jacobs

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The 'Lapin' story
SAUGUS, CALIF.

Your "Lapin" story about the victims of Nazi medical activities stirred the souls of many. A hundred doctors, perhaps more, were involved in these fiendish, senseless experiments. One woman, Dr. Herta Oberheuser, is now practicing in Schleswig-Holstein, northern Germany. Dr. Hubertus Strughold, the "big shot" in the "Lapin" cruelties, is now employed as professor of space medicine in the School of Aviation Medicine at Randolph Air Base, Tex.

Public opinion and pressure removed Morton Sobell from the "lock." Why not use this same method on this Strughold character? Put the skids under him!

John Hoffman

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Beals attacks Sobell conviction

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[Handwritten signatures and initials over the stamp]

CARLETON BEALS, author, lecturer and former consultant to the U.S. government on Mexican affairs, has attacked the conviction and imprisonment of Morton Sobell on a 30-year sentence on charges of conspiracy to commit espionage as a "brazen denial of elementary human rights."

Beals read the full record of the Rosenberg-Sobell trial and sent an analysis of the case to Mrs. Morton Sobell, who made public the letter following her recent return from a trip to Mexico to seek material for further legal action in efforts to prove her husband's innocence and free him from prison.

The writer, who is recognized as an authority on Mexico, charged that Sobell was kidnapped from Mexico "with the connivance of U.S. Federal agents, was brutally beaten until unconscious, and that he was taken to the border in violation of U.S. laws and treaties." Reviewing the lack of evidence against Sobell, Beals wrote to Mrs. Sobell:

"In short, no oral, material or even remotely circumstantial evidence was ever presented in court to warrant his conviction or his sentencing. It is so absurd it is incredible. I know of no other instance of miscarriage of justice, or more brazen denial of elementary human rights, in the history of jurisprudence in this or any other country. Frankly, and this may sound harsh to you given your personal interest in the matter, I started reading this transcript with the hope that I would discover evidence beyond a reasonable doubt that he was guilty, for I was anxious to preserve my illusions concerning the noble processes of American justice."

WHETHER THE PROGRESSIVE PARTY or its branches lived or liquidated, these humane objectives had to be fought for by the left-of-center in our country. It was this job to which the GUARDIAN buckled down—the defense of the peace forces, the winning fight for the lives of the Trenton Six, the hand-to-hand battles with McCarthy, Jenner, Velde and Walter; the struggle for the rights of foreign-born; the ennobling effort to save the Rosenbergs, and since then to free Morton Sobell and expose the atom-spy hexx; the effort to enlist the white North to the side of the Negro people and their embattled allies in the South; and the unceasing talk of seeking to bring the American Left together for the good of the nation and the world.

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THE FIRST GUARDIAN DECADE opened with a whoop and a shout in the singeingest convention ever held. The guitar-strumming, placard-waving, cheering delegates to the founding convention of the Progressive Party in Philadelphia started their campaign with the preview issue, then called the "National Gazette."

In that preview the late diplomatic-military analyst Max Werner told the nation there would be no war over Berlin; Labor M.P. Konni Zilliacus from London wrote why the British would not go to war; Louis Adamic sized up the PP convention; Anna Louise Strong warned that Chiang Kai-shek was threatening to embroil the U.S. in World War III; Johannes Steel reported on an exclusive interview with George Bernard Shaw; John Lardner told why Joe Louis would not fight again and James Dugan gave his recipe for putting together a completely automatic Thomas Dewey.

Franklin D. Roosevelt was only three years dead then and the cold war had just begun to chill the world. The editorial in Vol. 1 No. 1 of the GUARDIAN (October 18, 1948, stated the paper's purpose: To give "the inheritors of Franklin D. Roosevelt's America an uninter- rupted flow of facts to fight with in the continuing battle for a better world."

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The Rosenbergs were in the death cell when the GUARDIAN woke the world to a question more fateful than the one it asked at the start of the Trenton case. On Aug. 15, 1951, the GUARDIAN asked: IS THIS THE DREYFUS CASE OF COLD WAR AMERICA? Thereafter it hammered away at exposing the lie behind the framing and the killing of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg and the imprisonment of Morton Sobell. In time, in Asia, Africa and Europe, heads of government and the Pope raised their voices. The GUARDIAN reported, exposed, uncovered fresh evidence, appealed, argued, analyzed—until the Rosenbergs were put to death, not quietly, but in the blaze of almost universal indignation.

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CHICAGO TRIBUNE
National-Guardian

10/20/58

— FUN ON TRIAL —
The CHARGE—Breaking up a
"Bewitchin' Eve" party
The PROSECUTION—Old
"Stay in the Classroom"
The DEFENSE—A Hallowe'en Evening
spent with fun, with all kinds of
bewitched dancing to "lure the
all thees out of your britches". Featuring
all kinds of witches, especially "Giant
witches at the Broomstick Jamboree on
830 on & on & on, Sat., Oct. 25.
(Wismanian, Cont. Bobell Committee)

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